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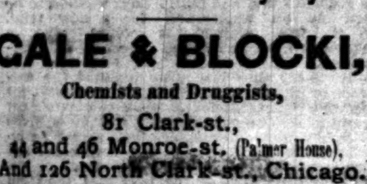
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WASHINGTON.

There Being but Little Time Left for Necessary Legislation,

The Senate Proposes to Putter Over a Superfluous Investigation,

Whose Only Object Is to Preserve a Prerogative That Ought Not to Exist.

The House Equally Certain to Neglect the Country's Gravest Interests.

And to Co-operate in Making Complete the Shameful Record of Do-Nothingism.

Difficulties Surrounding an Agreement upon the Question of Congressional Apportionment.

Consul-General Jackson, of Canada, Amply Substantiates the Charges of Prof. Hind.

Conclusive Proof of Fraud in Cooking Up Statistical Testimony in the Halifax Case.

STATE SECRETS.

THE SENATE'S UNNECESSARY JEALOUSY REGARDING THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Senate is said to be seriously disposed to take up the time of that body in an investigation of the manner in which the Chinese treaty became public, and in the event that no information can be obtained to punish those who, being able to give the information, refuse to do so. The investigation, if it is to be a thorough one, may take a wide range, as the sources from which the treaty could have been obtained are numerous, and are not confined to one continent. Copies of the treaty were undoubtedly at some time in the possession of the Chinese authorities and the clerks of the American Minister in China; of the American Commissioners there and their various employés; of some American newspaper correspondents in China, as would seem probable from their very careful abstracts of the treaty published long before the text of the document was sent to the printer in Washington; of the President of the United States, and of those in his confidence; of the State Department; of the Chinese embassy; of the Government printer, and of the Senators themselves.

The Election Committee had no meeting yesterday. It is reported that it was decided first to collect all the newspapers which published the treaty, and then at a subsequent meeting to determine whom to summon. It is very doubtful whether a majority of the Senators can be found who approve extreme measures. One of the Senators, in speaking of the matter in a broad way, says: "What is the use? We cannot keep these matters from the people in this democratic country, and we

OUGHT NOT TO DO IT.

The people believe that they have a right to know these things, and they are bound to know them. Besides, there is not a single thing in the treaty which was not published long before the treaty itself. In fact, I have not read the text of the treaty myself, because I have been told by those who have that there is nothing in it that had not been published in articles that I had already read."

It is doubtful whether there are more than half-a-dozen Senators in the whole chamber disposed to press the investigation; when the Washington treaty became public, for that matter, the Senate was discussing the propriety of discussing it, and there were but few votes against it. The resolution of inquiry was passed, however, and there are some Senators who do not certainly think that the investigation was a good investment for them.

FEW OF THE OLDER HEADS

are engaged in the present inquiry. The discussion of the subject already shows that there are many Senators who are emphatically opposed to the whole policy of secrecy, and who say that Civil-Service reform could take no better direction than to insist upon the abolition of secret proceedings in the Senate except in cases of threatened war or some great international emergency. There seems to be no good reason why a person nominated by the President should

ESCAPE THE ORDEAL

of public criticism which persons nominated by the people for elective offices are compelled to undergo. There are doubtless many persons who would never receive a nomination for public office if it was not that certain passages in their political or private history could only be discussed in the secrecy of the Senate star chamber. Present Senatorial rings and the boss system would receive a hard blow if the secrecy of executive session should be abolished. The constitutionality of the law which lies at the basis of the whole proceedings of the Senate is involved in a case which, it is expected, will soon be decided by the United States Supreme Court. If the issue shall be made it will be for the people to decide whether any rule—for there is no provision in the Constitution for the subject—shall be tolerated, the practical effect of which is to exclude 50,000,000 of people from any participation or knowledge of such important commercial legislation as is constantly being enacted by the Senate in secret session in the form or treaties.

DO-NOTHINGISM.

A RESPECT IN WHICH THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS WILL BE EMINENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Only thirty-four working days remain for the Forty-sixth Congress. Into this brief period must be crowded all the legislation that this Congress is to accomplish. Five of the days which remain are Fridays, on which private business alone will be considered in the House of Representatives, unless two-thirds of the members shall decide otherwise. In the House, too, the first and third Mondays of February will be consumed on motions to suspend the rules and pass bills. On the second Wednesday of February the Electoral votes must be counted. It will thus be seen that only twenty-six days remain to the House of Representatives for the routine business of public legislation.

SEVEN OF THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS

yet remain to be acted upon by that body. Only one of these, the Post-Office bill, has yet been reported to the House. The District of Columbia bill will, it is expected, be reported early this week. Later in the week the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, which is now preparing, will probably be reported to the House. It is thought that the Sundry Civil and the General Deficiency bills may be completed and reported some time next week. The General Deficiency bill this year will provide for a very large appropriation, probably about $25,000,000. This unusually large appropriation will be due to two causes: First, at the last session the Democrats cut down appropriations as low as they dared in order to be able to point to their economy when they made "stump" speeches in the Presidential campaign. Second, there is

A PENSION DEFICIENCY

amounting to about $18,000,000. Another item of the deficiency will be about $1,000,000 for the War Department. About $300,000 will be required to meet deficiencies caused by inadequate appropriations for the expenses of United States Courts. This amount will not include anything for United States Marshals, or special deputies, on which account it should be remembered there is a still greater deficiency.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill is in course of preparation by the Committee on Agriculture, and will probably be reported to the House this week.

The Committee on Commerce is engaged on the preparation of the River and Harbor bill, a measure which the House for some years has not permitted itself to debate. This year will hardly be an exception. It is expected that the bill will be reported to the House about the end of this week or the beginning of next week.

Besides passing the appropriation bills Congress will be able to accomplish little. A struggle over the

ELECTORAL-COUNT RESOLUTIONS

would endanger the passage even of the appropriation bills, and probably necessitate an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress.

An attempt will be made to pass a reapportionment bill, and this will be likely to evoke a long discussion. The passage of such a bill by this Congress may be regarded as very doubtful.

An effort will be made to pass the Tariff Commission bill, which has already passed the Senate, and two or three of the tariff measures reported by the Ways and Means Committee at the last session, notably the Sugar bill and the one reducing the duty on certain manufactures of iron and steel, paper, etc.

A strong effort will also be made to pass some kind of a bill relating to inter-State commerce. Chairman Reagan is especially determined to press this measure, hoping, it is understood, thus to promote his prospects for election to the United States Senate.

The necessity of some legislation to prevent

FRAUDS IN PENSIONS

is keenly realized by members of both branches of this Congress, and it is felt that it cannot afford to leave the matter in its present state.

The Refunding bill, it is generally expected, will be returned to the House in a form that will not be agreeable to a majority of the members of that body. Undoubtedly the measure, if adopted at all, will finally be the production of a Conference Committee.

A list even of the titles of bills on the House calendar, and which have received the approbation of a committee, would fill four or five columns of THE TRIBUNE. The calendar contains nearly a hundred pages, and will not be very much smaller at the end of this Congress. It will make a very good tombstone for the defunct "do nothing" Congress.

APPORTIONMENT.

THE QUESTION STILL UNDETERMINED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The question of apportionment is still undetermined by the Census Committee. Chairman Cox wishes 301, as his bill shows. Another member of the Committee desires 306. Some Democrats favor retaining the present representation, 293. There are many who want the membership increased to 312. The contest now seems to be between personal and partisan interests and arithmetic. The following is the process now undergoing consideration in Committee: Having fixed upon the number of Representatives which the new House is to contain, the total representative population is divided by that number in order to obtain a ratio of representation. If the number 301 be decided upon,

THE REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION—

49,369,590—is divided by it, and the quotient—164,018—is the number of persons to whom a Representative is to be assigned. The next step is to discover the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled. If the State be New York, then the population of that State—5,083,810—is divided by 164,018, and the quotient shows that the State contains thirty full districts, with a remainder of 163,270, or almost a sufficient number of persons for another. This remainder is set aside as a "fraction," and the process is repeated in the case of each State. At the end it appears that the States have yielded 281 full districts. In order to make the number decided upon twenty more Representatives must be assigned. There is a long row of "fractions," ranging in size from 163,270 for New York to 3,336 for Wisconsin. There are also two States the population of which is

NOT SUFFICIENT FOR A FULL DISTRICT,

but the Constitution says that each must have a Representative. These States are Delaware, 146,654, and Nevada, 62,265. Having assigned one Representative to each of these States, there remain eighteen to be assigned to the "fractions." These are assigned, very naturally and properly, to the largest eighteen "fractions."

There is a great opportunity for politics in the making of the apportionment, and the Democrats seem disposed to take advantage of it. The figures and the tables presented by the Superintendent of the Census seem to

CONSPIRE AGAINST THE NORTHWEST,

for an examination of them reveals a curious feature of the calculations. Under a new apportionment of 293 the Northwest would have ninety-nine and the South 107; but, under successive apportionments, the South would gain much faster than the West, as appears below. Under an apportionment of 293 the West would have ninety-nine members and the South 107. Under an apportionment of 299 the West would have ninety-nine, and the South 110. Under an apportionment of 302, the West would have 100, the South 112. Under an apportionment of 305, the West would have 101, the South 114. Under an apportionment of 307, the West would have 101, the South 114. So that, although at the start —293—the West would have almost as many as the South, at 299

THE WEST WOULD HAVE GAINED NONE,

while the South would have gained three; at 307 the West would have a gain of but two to set beside the South's gain of seven. Looking more carefully at the figures, one sees that there are certain apportionment numbers in the list which are more favorable to one section than to another. One of these is 305, which is very favorable to the Southern States. If 305 would be fixed upon, three of the twelve additional members should come from the North and nine from the South. On the other hand, the South would get but nine additional members under 307, while the North would get 5.

THERE IS MUCH ROOM FOR CHOICE.

The number 303 may be regarded as unfavorable to the South, for under it the South would get but seven of the additional members, against three for the North. If the number should be fixed at 301, the case of Florida would appeal to the House, and probably not in vain. Under that number Florida would have only one Representative. The State now has two, and would have two with a total of 302 instead of 301. Members would assert that it was glaring injustice to give but one Representative to 267,351 persons. The prevailing sentiment of the House, so far as it has been expressed, seems to favor an increase of the total number of members.

CANADA'S GRAB.

FURTHER PROOF SHOWING THE FRAUD PRACTICED IN THE HALIFAX AWARD MATTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The State Department has just received a report from Mortimer William Jackson, our Consul-General to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which confirms the statements made by Prof. Hind, that the fishing statistics on which the Halifax award was based have been manipulated by the Canadian authorities. Mr. Jackson, of course, does not make such a charge in his report, but the statements of facts which he gives very clearly show that the figures have been changed practically as Prof. Hind has said. Mr. Jackson's report is dated Nov. 17, which is prior to the publication of Prof. Hind's letter, and it cannot for that reason be charged to a mere imitation of Prof. Hind's statements. The portion of Consul Jackson's report relating to this particular subject makes the following points: The value of the fisheries of the Dominion in 1879, as reported by the Canadian statistics, is exactly double that of 1870. The schedule of the fishery products specifies sixty different kinds of fish, including all the river fisheries. So it seems that the river fisheries of all the Canadian provinces and Prince Edward's Island were included as a basis of the Halifax award.

AS TO THE MACKEREL FISHING,

which is of the most interest in the United States, Consul Jackson says that there is a material discrepancy as to the entire value of the Dominion mackerel fisheries of 1871, as set forth in the annual report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and in the statement of the Fishery Commissioner, Mr. Whitaker. The Minister gives the total value of the mackerel fishery for that year at $2,870,897, while the Fishery Commissioner reports the total value for the same year as $1,353,306, making a difference in the value of $1,507,501. In the estimates which follow the Governments take the value of the Fishery Commissioner as the one that is correct, showing that the Minister's estimates were $1,000,000 in excess of the product of any year between 1869 and 1879. A comparison of the Canadian official tables shows that, taking the period from 1873 to 1879, the mackerel bears in point of value to the total fish product a proportion of less than one-seventh. In view of this fact Mr. Jackson concludes that there

MUST BE A RADICAL ERROR

in the estimates of the Dominion officials as to the aggregate value of the fisheries of the Dominion. The total value of the mackerel fisheries from 1873 to 1879 the Canadian Fish Commissioner puts at $10,543,975, while the Canadian Government in its official returns reports the value of exports of mackerel to the United States for the same period at $5,539,227. It assumes that half of the mackerel caught in the Dominion waters, as compared with the quantity exported to other countries, is consumed in the Dominion; yet the principal dealers say that the consumption of pickled mackerel in the Dominion as compared with the amount exported is merely fractional, and that the number of barrels sent from the maritime to the upper provinces is not one in twenty of the quantity exported. From these facts Jackson concludes that the total catch has been

GREATLY OVERESTIMATED.

Jackson produces statistics to show that in the year 1879, in which the largest total catch of fish ever made in the Dominion was reported, while the Americans engaged in Canadian inshore fisheries lost money, Canada saved under the treaty by the remission of duty on fish and the product of fish exported to the United States not less than $350,000.

Consul Jackson says that the Canadian fishery statistics are of no importance as showing the value of the treaty concessions made by Great Britain to the United States respecting the Colonial inshore fisheries. This is a diplomatic form of stating that the official reports of the Dominion Government on this subject are not true, and if they are false of course they were during that period and have been since falsified for a purpose. Mr. Jackson also expressed the opinion that the American fishermen will be compelled to abandon the inshore fisheries on account of want of profit, and to limit their fishing to our own coasts and shores of the Newfoundland banks.

CABINET-MAKING.

POOR LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—At present the most severe attacks that are being made on Gen. Garfield are from Republican quarters, and consist of the nominations which are made by the minor newspapers of the party for his Cabinet. These are, in fact, a covert questioning of his sanity. Several of the names from Kentucky which it is now sought to inject into Cabinet discussions are of this character. There is a grave effort here in favor of one man who has never been known in Washington in connection with anything except the lobby. Others in the State have been named here, and all are urged as men whose appointment would strengthen and harmonize the party in the State and in the South. For most of them it can be said that the numerous distilleries of the State offered a better field for their abilities, and that as long as the positions of Gaugers and Storekeepers can be obtained they won't fail to fraternize and will never break with the party.

Men of similar qualifications hailing from other States are occasionally mentioned, but for the combined number and feebleness of candidates Kentucky leads the column, as far as reports have been tabulated.

FROM MENTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—Senator-elect Harrison, of Indiana, returned from Mentor this afternoon, having passed the time since yesterday morning at the home of Gen. Garfield. He left to-night for Indianapolis. When approached at the Weddell House for an interview, Gen. Harrison facetiously remarked that he entertained conscientious scruples against being interviewed on the Sabbath, and then braced himself in anticipation of the newspaper man's assault.

"I see you have just returned from Mentor, General. Have you anything bearing upon the political situation which you will say to the public?"

"Oh! you want to know about Indiana politics, do you? Well, everything in the political line is dead out there just now. This is a fearful storm, isn't it?"

When asked about his Mentor trip, the General declined to say anything.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was in the city last night for a brief period, on his way to Mentor. He is presumably here in the interest of the Conkling faction, though it is hinted that Gen. J. M. Francis, of Troy, is coming, if he has not already visited Mentor, on behalf of the stalwart wing of the New York Republicans.

THE HON. EDWARDS S. PIERREPONT,

ex-Minister to England, was at the Kennard House to-night, and, in response to a question whether or not he would visit Mentor, said: "Yes, I shall endeavor to call on Gen. Garfield before my return. Mr. Garfield is a great friend of mine, and I hope to have the pleasure of a visit with him."

"Quite a number of prominent men have visited the General since the election," suggested the reporter.

"Indeed, I was not aware of it. Well," continued Mr. Pierrepont, rather emphatically, "Gen. Garfield very properly invites prominent gentlemen to his home for consultation. He cannot visit them all, you know, nor write letters. He desires to consult them on subjects which he could not very well write about, and so has them come to him. People connected with the newspapers rather pretend that these visits are for the purpose of concocting some scheme, and if you will notice the newspapers always fix up the scheme to make it interesting to the people. Well, I suppose that's all right. Sometimes they guess pretty near right, but that is seldom too. I will be surprised if some paper does not write up my visit here, and have a nice sensation about it,—how Mr. Garfield and I have agreed to agree on something about which we never disagreed. You see I was a Grant man, and worked for his nomination, and that is a good point—for the papers. But there is nothing of political importance about my being here. Perhaps I won't see Mr. Garfield, but if I should I shall probably know as little about his Cabinet as I do now, and that is nothing at all. Don't imagine anything like an agreement between the President-elect and myself."

SOUTHERN SUGGESTIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—A large meeting of Republicans was held in this city last night, attended by leading Republicans throughout the State, for the purpose of requesting President-elect Garfield to place in his Cabinet a representative Southern Republican. Stirring speeches were made. An address was unanimously adopted indorsing the Hon. M. W. Gibbs for the place, among which was the following: "That the selection of a colored Republican would afford grateful recognition of the fidelity of the principle always shown by his race." On the platform were ex-Gov. O. C. Hadley, United States Marshal Torrens, C. W. Keates, J. E. Rector, W. J. Patton, Henry Clay, Census Supervisor Christman, C. E. Keisey, and other prominent Republicans. Letters were read from members of the Republican State Central Committee living at a distance indorsing the above action. A committee of fifteen was appointed to present the following address to Gen. Garfield:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—*To the Hon. James A. Garfield, President-elect*—HONORED SIR: We beg to present the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the present Register of the United States Land Office at this place, the Hon. Mifflin W. Gibbs, to your consideration for a position in your Cabinet. He is a gentleman of refinement, culture, experience in public affairs, with a spotless character, a true and tried Republican, thoroughly comprehending the necessities of the situation and the remedies therefor of affairs in the South, and we believe his appointment would be hailed with applause. A recognized leader of his race, who compose a majority of his party in the Southern States, he is none the less popular with the white Republicans. If a member of your Cabinet will be chosen from the Southern States, the justice of which you fully recognize, with pride we respectfully submit the name of the gentleman above referred to.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The great storm is over, and railway travel has not been seriously affected this side of the Mississippi.

The transportation of freight by the Grand Haven route has been interrupted by a partial blockade of snow and ice on the eastern shore. Snow is so evenly settled over the wheat belt in this State that there will be no anxiety about wheat for the present.

Lumbering is flourishing in the most gratifying degree up north.

BLOOMINGTON MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Laura Miller sues five persons, saloonkeepers and owners of saloon property, for $5,000 damages for sale of liquor to her husband, who is addicted to drink.

Officer Press Butler, a member of the Bloomington police force, is to be investigated. He is charged by Ald. White with having repeatedly left his duty in the city to work up criminal cases for reward, and with having received sums of money in improper ways.

DEATH-HORRORS.

A Train on the Erie Road Thrown from the Track Near Owego.

The Postal Car Instantly Takes Fire, with the Most Horrible Results.

Four Postal Clerks and One Express Messenger Burned to Death.

The Bystanders Compelled to Witness the Death-Throes of One of Them.

Death and Mutilations in Other Railway Accidents—Vessels Injured by Ice in the Ohio.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Erie train No. 12, the Atlantic express, which left Buffalo yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock, jumped the track at Tioga Centre, a small station five miles east of Owego, at 12:45 this morning, wrecking the entire trian, and resulting inthe burning to death of five persons. The train was over two hours behind time leaving Elmira. It consisted of a postal car, one express car, two baggage cars, a smoker, two day coaches, and five Pullman sleepers. The cars were well filled.

At the time of the accident the train was running about thirty-five miles an hour. Approaching Tioga Centre, the engineer, Tom De Witt, of Susquehanna, says he felt something give way under him. In an instant he reversed the engine and applied the air-brakes, but too late to prevent the engine from mounting the frog of the switch that they were just passing. The locomotive and tender wrenched themselves from the rails, and the rest of the train crashed through three coal dumps standing on the switch. The engine righted, and remained standing in an almost upright position. De Witt and Fireman Skinner were covered with the débris of the cab, which was smashed into splinters, the flying pieces of wood and iron only inflicting painful bruises, from which they will not suffer particularly.

THE POSTAL-CAR,

which was attached next to the engine, turned a complete somerset three times, and landed upside down in the ditch at the side of the track. Three postal clerks and one weigher were at work in the car at the time the train left the track. Of these not one was left to tell the story.

The car had hardly come to a standstill when the flames were seen bursting from its windows and

WILD CRIES FOR HELP

were heard from the imprisoned inmates. Their agonizing screams were of no avail. The flames enveloped the entire car before the train hands could reach it, and the unfortunate men were roasted alive, with friends within hearing distance, but powerless to render any assistance.

In this car at the time of the accident there were at work:

JOE REIDINGER, of Elmira;

GEORGE INGRAHAM, of Binghamton.

DANIEL A. SEYBOLD,—familiarly known along the line as "Uncle Dan," of Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y.,

And H. B. FOX, of New York, mail weigher.

No communication could be had by these men with the outside world after the car careened and landed in the ditch.

ONE OR TWO AGONIZING CRIES

were all that was heard from them, and no one remains to relate the tale of how they met their fate. Seybold was a man about 70 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was one of the oldest postal clerks in the service, and formerly ran on the Hudson River Road between New York and Albany.

Reidinger was a married man, residing in Elmira, but had no family.

Ingraham was recently appointed postal clerk from the Binghamton Post-Office.

Fox, the weigher, was from New York.

The four men were

BURNED TO A CRISP,

and could only be identified by pieces of jewelry found near where their bodies lay. Their remains were picked up, placed in shoe-boxes, and taken to Owego, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The express-car, which was attached to the mail-car, crashed into it and was consumed with it, and the agent, H. F. Brewer, of Elmira, was uninjured by the collision, and at once made himself known to the train-men by pounding on the inside of the car and

CRYING FOR HELP.

An ax was procured, and an opening was made, but it proved a fatal one for poor Brewer. With part of his body exposed to view and his friends confident of releasing him from his perilous position, he conversed cheerfully with those outside, and said that he was not seriously injured. One more stroke of the ax and he would have been released, but a gust of wind finding vent through the opening thus made, the flames enveloped him, driving back his would-be rescuers with burned and blackened faces, and they were compelled to witness the cremation of their comrade, powerless to render him any assistance.

THE ONLY EXPRESSION

heard from the unfortunate man was, "O God! O God!" Then he sank back and was lost to view in the fierce flames.

Brewer leaves a wife and four children.

The baggage-car was piled upon the wreck of forward cars, and was also burned. The baggageman escaped by jumping through the window, but had his shoulder broken.

The smoker and one passenger car burned, but the occupants managed to get out without receiving any serious injury before the fire reached their cars.

The rest of the train left the track, but did not tip over, and the fire was extinguished before getting to them.

A colored minstrel troupe on board were badly shaken up, and some were cut about the face and hands. The scenes at the wreck were described as heartrending in the extreme, and old railroad men present say that in all their experience they never beheld anything like they witnessed on that afternoon. A wrecking train was sent to the scene of the disaster from Elmira.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Erie train number twelve, from Buffalo, left Elmira last night at 11 o'clock for New York. The train consisted of one postal car, one express car, two baggage cars, and nine passenger coaches, most of them Pullman sleepers. When five miles west of Owego, near Tioga Centre, one of the driving-wheel axles of the locomotive broke close up to the wheel, and the entire train, going at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track. The accident occurred where there was no embankment. The engine kept its feet, the engineer applying the air-brakes as soon as felt the shock. The cars were stopped very quickly, but the forward ones were turned over and over two or three times, some going on one side of the track and some on the other. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt. The postal-car contained four clerks. This car almost instantly took fire, and burned like gunpowder. The oil-lamps used probably exploded, and added fuel to the fire from the stove. Every man in the car was roasted to a crisp. The remains of one, who weighed over 200 pounds, were gathered up and put in a small box. In the express-car was a messenger, Henry C. Brewer, of Elmira. Efforts were made to relieve him. A hole was cut in a side door of the car so that he got his head out, but his legs were fastened by a piled-up mass of express matter. The train men tried to pull him out, but the flames drove them back. They saw his hair and whiskers burned off, and then he put his hand up to his eyes and fell back into the flames. Five men in all were burned. No passengers were injured. The men in the postal-car must have perished very quickly, as not a sound came from the wreck except crackling flames. The names of the dead are:

Joseph Reidinger, mail-agent; Henry C. Brewer, express agent, of Elmira; Mail-Agents Seybolt, of Mount Hope, and Ingraham, of Binghamton, and Mail-Weigher Fox, of New York.

The remains were taken to Owego, where an inquest was held.

THE MAIL LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Mr. R. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in this city, received news of the accident near Tioga Centre about 8 o'clock this morning. The dispatch came to Passaic, N. J., and was brought to Jersey City by rail, and to Mr. Jackson by special messenger. This was occasioned by the telegraph lines being out of order, the result of the severe storm. Mr. Jackson said that no accident had ever occurred in the railway mail-service where there had been so serious a loss of life, though there were a number where there had been a complete destruction of mail. At the time of the accident on the Lake Shore at Ashtabula, Dec. 29, 1876, over 8,000 pounds of mail was destroyed by fire. The mail lost at this time is probably a very light one. The train was made up from two trains arriving at Hornellsville about 7 in the evening, —one from Dunkirk and one from Buffalo. It leaves Hornellsville about 7:20 p. m., and is due in New York at 7:25 a. m. Included in the mails might have been those from Northeastern Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Southeastern New York. The train usually made connection with the Lake Shore Line, and at times brought a heavy Western mail, but on Saturday night the Lake Shore was five hours behind time, and the connection was not made. This, together with the fact that the Saturday night way-mail was usually very small, convinced him that the burned mail must have been a very light one. It would be several days he said before even partial particulars could be gained with regard to the mail destroyed.

Employés in the railway mail service in this city are not surprised at the fatal result of the accident. They say the mail cars have never been built with any consideration for the safety of the postal clerks in case of accident. They are fitted up with letter-boxes and are provided with only one entrance, which is in one end of the car. In case of an accident by which the car leaves the track, the door, swinging on hinges, is liable to get jammed out of position, and if it happens to be closed it is useless as a means of exit.

It might be stated that all the United States Express Company saved from its safe was a few hundred dollars and three diamond rings. Among the passengers on the sleeping-cars at the time of the accident was Superintendent E. W. Mitchell, of the United States Express Company; J. C. Langstein, an Erie Railroad official; James Callahan, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, and Joseph Jefferson and his theatrical company. The heaviest loss of property by a passenger reported is that of a colored man who lost a satchel containing $300 in notes and money.

TWO CARS DITCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEESBURG, Ind., Jan. 23.—The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan night express ditched one baggage car and one coach two miles north of here at 1 o'clock this morning, caused by a broken rail. The engine and two cars went over all right. The coach was thrown on its side. There were several passengers in it. Only three were injured: M. B. Wells, conductor, leg cut by glass and ankle badly injured; Alonzo Dotty, head and face terribly cut. The other gentleman injured is a resident of Anderson, name unknown, who has his head and face badly cut. The wreck was picked up to-day with no further delay.

ICE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 23.—The ice in the Ohio at this point broke yesterday noon and ran until 9 o'clock last night, when it gorged again. At 12:10 last night it broke again, and this evening the river is pretty clear of ice. The Mattie Ragan is left high and dry by the receding waters and will probably prove almost a total loss. She is valued at $6,000. The old reliable wharf-boat is also beached; likewise the new Bellaire packet. Both can be put into the water again without sustaining great damage. The other boats in this vicinity escaped without damage.

A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—The horses attached to a wagon in which were Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of St. Mary's, and a nun of St. Mary's Convent, ran away on the grade west of this city this morning, and Mrs. Butler was thrown out and killed, her husband injured severely, and the nun injured in the head. The place where the accident occurred is a very dangerous one, and has been the scene of four fatal accidents within the past year.

MUTILATED BY THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 23.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train from the East run over and cut off the legs of a man named Fred Meyer at Grinnell yesterday afternoon. He was an employé of the Company, who, in crossing the track, slipped and fell as the train approached.

THE ICE-HARVEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 22.—The ice-harvest at this place is about over. More ice has been housed than in any previous year, and the amount will not fall short of 100,000 tons. The work has given employment to several hundred men, to whom has been paid thousands of dollars. There are, on the banks of the Fox River, north of the dam and business portion of the city, fifteen ice-houses, of the following capacities: The Union Ice Company, 5,500 tons; Woodruff & Bishop, 6,000 tons; Coffey & Ryan, 3,500 tons; Johnson Bros., 5,000 tons; E. C. & V. S. Lovell, 6,000 tons; S. Monroe, 10,000 tons; Quincy Gilillan, 7,500 tons; the Washington Ice Company, two houses, 33,000 tons; Caspar Althen, 1,000 tons; Paul Kemlar, 1,200 tons; F. L. McClure, two houses, 9,000 tons. South of the city the Watch Company and the Insane Hospital have houses for their private use, holding perhaps 400 tons apiece. The houses of the Union Ice Company and Johnson Bros., both of Chicago, have been erected the past season. Several new houses will be erected next year. At the beginning of the season there was hardly a ton of ice in any house; now all are full. At Carpentersville, seven miles up the river, Swift & Co., of Chicago, have erected and filled houses containing 18,000 tons. Nearly all this ice goes to supply the Chicago market. Its cutting is an important winter industry here, and Fox River ice has the reputation of being the best cut. That cut this year is exceptionally good. It ranges from thirteen to twenty-two inches in thickness,—the latter being its present size.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23.—Arrived, Westphalia, from New York.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The steamers Bolivia and Abyssinia, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out. The steamship Italia, from New York, has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—Arrived, Polynesian, from Boston.

Arrived, the Anchoria, from Glasgow: Maringo, from Hull.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—The steamer Belgenland, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—Arrived, the Scythia, from New York.

A MANIAC'S WORK.

A Madman Shoots and Kills the Clerk of a Mississippi River Boat.

Life-and-Death Struggle with Two Men After the Deed Is Done.

Overpowered, the Lunatic Is Placed in Charge of the Officers of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—The body of Dan Blake, a well-known river clerk, is lying in a coffin at Lynch's undertaking establishment. He was killed while in the pilot-house of the steamer Annie P. Silver. The shot that killed him was fired at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. At that time the steamer was bound up the river and was a few miles below New Madrid. Mort Burnham was at the wheel, and in the pilot-house with him were Dan Blake and Capt. David Silver. Blake was second clerk of the boat. Silver was in command. The two were near the wheel and chatting with Burnham. As they talked,

A TALL, LANK, AND LEAN INDIVIDUAL

climbed the stairway leading to the top of the texas, and thence to the pilot-house. He had a revolver in one hand and a leather valise in the other. He entered the pilot-house in such a way that he surprised the three men there, and before any one of them could interfere with his movements the barrel of the revolver was on a level with Blake's head and a bullet from it had pierced his left temple. He fell on the floor of the pilot-house, and must have expired instantly, for he never uttered a word after the shot was fired. As he fell Burnham looked up, and, as he looked, he saw the stranger pointing the revolver at him and tugging away at the trigger. As he did this Capt. Silver jumped for him and knocked his hand up, and the bullet intended for Burnham's head went

CLEAN THROUGH THE CAPTAIN'S HAND.

For the moment Burnham was stunned. When he recovered himself he let go the wheel, and, with Capt. Silver, grappled with the maniac. The latter held to the revolver with a vise-like grip, and seemed determined to make more use of it than he had already done. Capt. Silver is a powerful man. Burnham is one of the same sort, but the maniac proved for the moment strong enough for both, and held possession of the weapon. As they struggled the steamer left without a man at the wheel, veered about, and was heading for the bank. Burnham saw this, and he let go his hold of the maniac, and, taking the wheel, placed the steamer on her course again. Then he turned his attention once more to the lunatic. While Capt. Silver held to the revolver, Burnham

KNOCKED THE MAN DOWN,

but even this failed to bring him to terms. He held to the weapon as though his hand was molded to it, and there was a chance that he would make use of it again. Once more the steamer was veering from her course, and Burnham saw this and knew there was no time for fooling. He picked up an iron poker that lay under the stove, and ordered the maniac to drop the revolver, threatening to strike him if he did not. The latter paid no attention to the threat, but still held the weapon, and Burnham was actually compelled to break the fingers of the lunatic's hand before he would let go. He broke them with a poker, lacerating the hand terribly. The weapon had no sooner been taken away from him than

HE BECAME PERFECTLY SUBMISSIVE

and accompanied the Captain down to the cabin deck. Kirk Merch, who killed Blake, got on the Annie P. Silver at Memphis, having secured deck passage to New Madrid, his home being within a few miles of that place. It was noticed by persons on the boat that he had a peculiar look about him, and some went so far as to pronounce him an escaped lunatic. Others said he was only suffering from the after effects of whisky, and this for the time was accepted as the right diagnosis of the case. He was quiet and deported himself well, and bothered no one until within a little distance of where the shooting of Blake took place, when it was noticed that he looked very ill. The boat's officers got around him, and he appeared to be

IN SUCH A WEAK CONDITION

that they assisted him up the cabin deck, placed him in one of the staterooms, and locked the door leading from it to the cabin. When they locked this they imagined perhaps that they had locked the man in, but they had not, for this stateroom has two doors,—one leading into the cabin and the other onto the deck. This latter was not locked, and they did not lock it. It was only a few moments after he had been placed in the stateroom that Merch drew his revolver, and, cocking it, walked out of the unlocked door and onto the deck. When he came out he had

THE REVOLVER IN HIS RIGHT HAND

and his gripsack in the other. Some one who saw him start for the roof of the texas heard him say, "I am going to run this boat," but, not noticing the revolver, never for a moment imagined that he intended doing any mischief. What seems strange to Pilot Burnham is, that the man proved so powerful in the combat in the pilot house, when but a few moments before he was so weak and incapable of even taking care of himself. Merch was secured after the shooting, and was handed over to the authorities at New Madrid, when the steamer landed there. Blake's body was brought on to St. Louis.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Assembling of a Grand Lodge in Cleveland—Reports of Officers—The Order in a Flourishing Condition.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—The Grand Lodge of District No. 2, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, or Sons of the Covenant, assembled here to-day in twenty-ninth annual convention, all of the forty lodges in the district represented except four. Twenty-seven Past Presidents were admitted to membership. President N. Bloom, of Louisville, submitted the customary message, which notes continued prosperity of the Order, speaks of its orphan asylum, located here, as the pride of the district and model institution of its kind in the country, and suggests building a home for the aged and infirm. Referring to the amelioration of their condition at home, he says: "It is reported that Roumanian Jews will migrate to this country. Should this be true, encouragement should be given them to become agriculturists." Regretful mention is made of the sudden change within the past year in Germany, and which, "in the shape of the anti-Semitic question, threatens that country with a century's retrogradation." Isidore Bush, President of the Endowment Branch, reported $29,000 paid during the year to widows and orphans, the finances in the healthiest condition, and $100,000 surplus securely invested. The expenses were three-quarters of 1 per cent of receipts. The membership is nearly 3,000.

The reports of Secretary A. Abraham and Treasurer Morris Bauer, of Cincinnati, and of other officers, were presented and referred, showing a flourishing condition of affairs. The Grand Lodge to-night attended an entertainment by the children at the Orphan Asylum.

SITTING-BULL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—The rumor in the East of the surrender of Sitting-Bull is probably founded upon the fact that the majority of his band have forsaken his fortunes and are now en route for Fort Buford, under an escort from Ilges' column. They will reach their destination about Wednesday. Morris' column, from Fort Assinibaine, have received orders from headquarters here to return to their cantonment, and the red hostile no doubt is in Canada by this time, having had a very long start of the troops. No news has been received from headquarters here of Sitting-Bull's surrender, nor do the specials of the *Pioneer-Press* at the front and Fort Buford have any such advices. The report is clearly baseless.

MORTUARY.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—Father Edward Purcell, brother of Archbishop Purcell, was buried at the Ursuline Convent, in Brown County, to-day. High Mass was celebrated, Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, officiating, assisted by Bishop Quinn and several priests.

NEW YORK.

The Damage by the Storm More Extensive than at First Supposed.

Telegraphic Communication with the Outside World Once More Established.

The Telephone Company Charged with Causing All the Damage to Wires.

The Contestants in the O'Leary Walking-Match Started in the Race.

THE STORM.

MORE DAMAGE THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The streets still show the effects of the great storm of Friday, and crossed and knotted telegraph wires and fallen poles are to be met with in all directions. There was a slight fall of snow in the morning,—the last end of the storm which swept over the lake regions on Saturday,—but it amounted to very little and scarcely made an appearance on the sidewalks, which had been carefully cleaned after the storm of Friday. The damage to wires and poles was found to be more extensive than was at first supposed, and with the utmost diligent work it will be several days before the telegraph companies can hope to repair the entire damage done by Friday's storm.

OVER A THOUSAND MEN

were to-day employed by the different companies in the work of unraveling the wires throughout the city, and good service was done during the day, but much more remains to be done, and it will be weeks before the subscribers to the Telephone Company will all be able to make use of the privileges which their subscription entitles them to. It was this Company which suffered most heavily within the city limits, and nearly all the other corporations lay the blame of the disaster almost wholly at its doors. Its wires stretched over the city in all directions, and when they fell they either broke the telegraph-wires below them, or closed the circuits by crossing them, and thus rendered the wires useless for business. In trying to extricate the fire-alarm wires, the telephone lines had to be cut very often, and in some instances were found twisted about and tied into knots as though some human hand had been at work upon them. All over the city the wires were found to be

BROKEN, TWISTED, AND KNOTTED,

forming in places a network of iron which it seems almost impossible to disentangle. How the wind could have played such serious havoc with them it is difficult to understand, even with the knowledge that it was blowing at the rate of seventy-one miles an hour. It is absolutely impossible to determine the damage inflicted by the destruction of the telegraph-wires, but it was enormous, both directly and indirectly. In the loss of business to the companies the officers of all the companies absolutely declined to make even a comparative estimate, saying that it was utterly impossible to do so. The wreck was the most complete ever known to be made by a storm of so short duration, and some of the companies do not as yet know the full extent of the damage to their lines. This is notably true of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which had a force of 250 men at work all day, and to-night miles of its prostrated wires had not even been visited by any of the workmen. The lines in Jersey City and Brooklyn did not suffer so badly as in New York, but the Company will lose heavily in those two places. It was announced at the office at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets to-day that the wires of 2,000 of the 3,500 subscribers in this city are not in working order, and that it will be impossible to repair them at the rate of more than 800 a week. The telegraph companies are now picking up their wires in all directions, and are able to do business with any point direct from New York City.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

THEY START IN THE O'LEARY CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A large crowd of sporting men and others assembled in the American Institute building to witness the start in the pedestrian contest for the O'Leary international belt. The prize in the present contest can only be won by those covering 480 miles. Rates are graded according to the number of men covering that distance. Should four be successful in the contest, the man covering the greatest number of miles will receive 40 per cent of the sweepstakes and gate money; the next 30 per cent; the next 20 per cent; and the next 10 per cent. Every man covering 480 miles will receive his entrance fee of $100. William B. Curtis will referee and superintend the scoring sheet.

THE CONTESTANTS

are as follows: F. Krohne, New York City; H. Howard, Glen Cove, L. I.; J. Cox, Bradford, Pa.; J. Albert, Philadelphia; J. Moore, New York City; H. Lacouse, Boston; W. Pegram, Boston; D. Sagnault, Boston; C. A. Harriman, Massachusetts; R. Nint, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Brucks, Burlington, Iowa; Ben Curran, New York; G. Barber, Jersey City; G. Slafrane, New York City; G. Guyon, Chicago; P. N. Campana, New York; Ira D. McCoy, Cleveland, O.; J. E. Coughlin, Orange, Mass.; T. Burke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. Phillips, Boston; E. P. Lewis, Lowell, Mass.; O. Feeny, Haverstraw, N. Y.; P. O'Leary, South Amboy, N. J.; J. Dillon, New York; Alf Elson, D. Burns, A. Ray, J. Fitzgerald, R. Moore, J. Hughes, and Fred Schwenting.

At five minutes to 12, Lacouse, of Boston, appeared on the track, and the others quickly followed, and as Krohne, Howard, colored man, Pegram, the veteran Harriman, Ben Curran, and Old Sport Campana were recognized the building rang with cheers. The men were formed in lines of three in front of the judge's stand, and at precisely 12 o'clock the word "Go" was given. The men started around the track,—the new men mostly at the top of their speed, the more experienced and knowing ones at a steady jog. The veteran Krohne from the start settled down to his steady, swinging stride, which at the end of his previous contests procured for him a share of the gate money. He made his first mile in eight minutes, when, glancing at his score, he broke into a jog trot, which he continued for several laps. At a quarter past 12 he had completed one mile and three laps, Pegram two miles, Campana two miles, Howard two miles and three laps, Harriman two miles and two laps. The others were bunched together, following close in each other's track. The first mile was made by Barbeur in 6:30.

FEARFUL STAGE-RIDE.

A Remarkable Episode of Travel.

Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.

One of the darkest, coldest, rainiest nights of the past month an adventure occurred in a neighboring county which deserves to be perpetuated among the remarkable episodes of stage traveling. The lady and gentleman who were prominent actors in what might have been a tragedy, were recently at the Morris House, and the story is in no manner exaggerated or overwrought. This couple were the sole occupants of the interior of the stage on the night in question, and were sitting silently, muffled up, wishing for morning to dawn. The hack was drawn by two horses that were quite restive and high-spirited, though the drowsy passengers gave little heed to this fact until afterwards. The night was so dreadfully dark that it was almost impossible to keep in the road, and the stage was finally brought to an abrupt halt by one of the wheels striking against a stump. The gentleman partially unwrapped the robes in which he was muffled, and asked the driver if he needed any assistance, and receiving a negative answer snuggled back into the warmth. Presently the stage moved on, and the incident attracted no further attention. In a little while another stoppage occurred, and the passengers had a vague consciousness that the driver again descended to arrange something about the wheels or traces. The rain pattered unceasingly on the roof, the wind moaned through the forest branches, and weary, exhausted, and benumbed, our friends were only semi-conscious of the fact that the stage again resumed its journey. Suddenly the gentleman became impressed with the idea that they were traveling at too high a rate of speed, and this conviction became so strong that he finally leaned out of the window far enough to ascertain that the driver had disappeared, and the horses were running away.

Without awakening his wife to a sense of their danger, he attempted to perform a feat which few men would have the nerve to do in broad daylight. This was to climb out at the window while the team was running at full speed, and swing himself up on to the driver's seat, so as to secure the reins. It required the strength of an athlete and the courage of a hero to accomplish this task, but it was accomplished. As soon as he gained the driver's seat he reached for the reins, which he expected to find twisted about the brake, and, to his utter horror, found they were gone. Meantime the horses were running at the top of their speed, the hack was being violently jolted and tossed from side to side, and the ominous darkness into which they were plunging threatened instant destruction. Leaning over the boot, trying to reach down and find the reins, the stage gave a sudden lurch, and the gentleman was hurled headlong under the wheels. There was momentarily a stunned sensation, a sharp pain as the wheels passed over his legs, and then there was a rush and clatter of hoofs as the runaway team disappeared in the darkness. The wife was gone in the runaway stage. Fiction never conjured up many situations more uniquely uncomfortable. Tumbled unceremoniously out into the mud and water, with a half-broken leg, and a full knowledge that his wife would be dashed speedily to a horrible death, our friend was almost frantic when he finally arose and commenced groping along in the darkness.

It was not a very long time before the driver came rushing along in pursuit of his stage and passengers, and gloriously astonished he was to meet with them under such circumstances. There was nothing to do but follow the road, and await the termination of affairs. Suddenly, as they were passing over a brushy knoll, they heard a sound which they readily knew must be occasioned by the runaway team. The wonder of it, however, was that the team was evidently coming toward them. By some means the horses had turned around and were coming back. It was no easy matter to check the frightened animals, but by vigorous shouting and hurrahing they were turned into the brush and caught. Rushing to the stage to see what had become of his wife, the gentleman found her all wrapped up as he had left her and totally oblivious of the fact that she had been the object of any particular solicitude on his part, or that he had been absent from her side, or that she had been in any danger. She knew that the stage had been going very rapidly, but innocently supposed that the driver was making up for lost time. Not a thing was broken about carriage or harness.

ON THE ANXIOUS-SEAT.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Receiving a Great Deal of Attention—The Question Is, "To Investigate or Not to Investigate," Which Will Probably Be Settled This Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—The principal topic of conversation continues to be the investigation of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Speculation is still rife, and although as yet no specific complaints have been made against the Board, certain legislators will be compelled to come to the front before the Senate Committee on Warehouses Tuesday next or confess their inability to substantiate their alleged grievances. It is believed that the Committee referred to will, not later than Wednesday, report favorably on the confirmation of Messrs. Bogue, Smith, and Robinson, and several well-devised plans are being put into execution to stave the matter off. One of these is the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mayfield, of Logan. It provides for the abolition of the present Board and the substitution therefor of a Board composed of the Secretary of State, the Auditor, and Attorney-General, and while

THE MEASURE MAY MEET WITH MUCH FAVOR,

it is currently reported by the friends of the Board that the real object will prove to be to delay the confirmation of the the Governor's appointees. Senator Merritt has hidden away in a cavernous vest pocket a bill which he proposes to introduce Monday calling on the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to compel the railroads to make complete statements as to stockholders, earnings, pools, expenses, etc. This will cause all hands a vast amount of work, and may or may not delay the confirmation of the Commissioners. On the other hand, every argument is being used upon the Republican Senators to bring about

A SPEEDY CONFIRMATION,

and to facilitate things it is claimed that these investigations resolve themselves into merely an insidious war on the Republican party, the object of the argument being to persuade enough Stalwarts into confirming the Commissioners at an early day. The prominence which the Railroad and Warehouse row has obtained has set the fashion for mid-winter investigations, and the present Legislature may find itself known in history as the great inquisitorial body of 1881. The eye of

THE HARD-FISTED GRANGER

and the ambition of some who are not tillers of the soil seem to be "sot" on about all the State officers and State Boards in sight, and once begun there is no telling where the contagion will end. Dick Rowett was here yesterday. In fact, he has been here several days of late, but more especially yesterday. While on the ground he produced in the most secret and confidential manner a mysterious document to which he had affixed his name, and which he more mysteriously tapped with his index finger and remarked that unless something was done the Northern Penitentiary could look out. What he meant is a matter of the wildest speculation, as Richard refused to go into particulars even with his most intimate friends. It will be remembered that Dick was once a Commissioner of the Joliet Bastile. That was several years ago. Whether long abstinence from the official flesh-pots has anything to do with this sudden and somewhat late in the day outbreak is matter for conjecture, but one old settler, who generally looks wise and says little, has been heard to remark that it probably has some sort of connection with a wrangle over an old Penitentiary contract in which the Carlinville man is said to have been worsted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—The outlook now at the beginning of the week points to the probable confirmation of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in the Senate, and a lively time in the House over the question "to investigate or not to investigate." The only development in the confirmation question to-day is in the nature of a bit of information to the effect that Robinson, the new appointee, is understood to have outlined his course, if confirmed, in such a way as to convince the railroads that he is what is technically known as a "fair" man. In other words, he is believed to have expressed himself as in full accord with the policy towards the railroads enumerated by Gov. Cullom in his message, and at this period in the race is tolerably sure of the railroad support. The majority of the Senate, it will be remembered, is Republican. The Board is a Republican institution. The new appointees are all Republicans. The attacks made on them have mostly come from Democratic sources, and, as explained in previous dispatches, have had the effect of nerving the majority and cementing the political bonds which tie them together. Putting these two elements of strength together, the probabilities are largely in favor of a confirmation all around. But, while this may be the result of the matter in the Senate, it does not end the unpleasantness in the House. The latter body will probably act on the McWilliams investigating resolution Tuesday, and a long and bitter wrangle is looked for. The result there may in some way influence the action of the Senate. Should the resolution pass, however, and the Senate go on and confirm notwithstanding, and the investigation should by any possibility pan out something, the new Commissioners, the appointing power, and the confirming body may all find themselves placed in something of an awkward mess. In that event a few resignations would probably be forthcoming. John H. Oberly, the late Democratic member of the Board, has been here for a day or two, and a good deal of party pressure has been brought to bear upon him by a few irreconcilable partisans of the Democratic faith to induce him to come into the fight and supply them with thunder. In other words, the assumption has been that John might know something detrimental to somebody, and that a proper amount of leverage might effect what is vulgarly known as a "squeal." But John isn't that sort of a Commissioner. It doesn't appear, in the first place, that he has any unpleasant secrets in his breast the communication of which would hurt himself or anybody else. In the second place, if he has anything which, if divulged, might cause somebody to "rustle," he doesn't propose to make anybody the wiser for it. The Democrats who have been coddling him have retreated disgusted, and the entertainment will go on without him.

The Lion's Tongue.

Land and Water.

The very peculiar formation of the lion's tongue did not escape the notice of our anatomist, but he does not say very much about it. I have now in my hand the dried tongue of a lion; it is covered with sharp, pointed, horny papillæ, set very thickly upon its surface. The papillæ on the front portion of the tongue are much larger than those in the rear part of the tongue, but the smaller ones are much closer together than those in front. Each papilla consists of a horny spine, the point of which is curved and set directly backward, reminding me much of the spines on the tail of the thornback ray. On applying this lion's tongue to the cheek, I find that the roughness is so great that with a little pressure a wound might easily be made in the human skin. The use of this is to scrape off the meat from the bones of the animals, for the lion is not a great bone-eater,—he leaves the bones for the hyenas to crack, those animals having teeth especially constructed for the cracking of bones. This peculiar roughness of the tongue is also present, but in a less degree, in the common cat, and it can be seen when the cat is lapping milk, but still better if the tongue of a defunct specimen be taken out, put for a while in spirits, and then pinned out tight on a board. This rough tongue is of great importance to the health of the lion.

FIRE RECORD.

A Disastrous Blaze in New York City Yesterday Morning.

Niblo's Theatre and the Metropolitan Hotel Threatened with Destruction.

The Servant-Girls in Close Quarters—Total Loss Somewhere Near $70,000.

A House of Ill-Fame Burned—Other Blazes in Various Portions of the Country.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning in the Metropolitan Hotel, which, with Niblo's Theatre, occupies the greater part of the block bounded by Broadway, Houston, Prince, and Crosby streets, and for a time the entire building was in danger of total destruction. About 6 a. m. the night watchman of the hotel discovered smoke issuing from the main dining room on Crosby and Prince streets, and gave an alarm, to which the firemen promptly responded. The fire had started from a defective flue on the second story of the wing, occupied by the dining room and billiard room, this wing adjoining Niblo's Theatre. The dining room, which was immediately over the billiard room, was soon a mass of flames.

The guests in the hotel were aroused, and a number of men and women fled from their rooms without waiting to dress. The manager of the hotel and police did all in their power to preserve order, and went about from room to room assuring guests that they were in no immediate danger, and had ample time to secure their wearing apparel.

The firemen, by hard work, succeeded in confining the flames to the dining-room, and before the expiration of an hour had the fire completely under control. During the struggle with the flames firemen Louis Hoagland and William H. Bennett, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, were injured. Hoagland was partly buried by falling plaster and burning cinders. His hands, arms, and face were badly bruised and burned, and he was with difficulty rescued from the débris by his comrades. He was sent to the hospital. Bennett was struck by a fragment of one of the large mirrors and hurt on the back. He also was taken to the hospital. No damage was done to the property of the guests, and happily none were injured.

The damage by fire was confined to the dining-room. Nine large mirrors, reaching from floor to ceiling, valued at over $10,000, were shattered and strewn about the floor, and six elegant chandeliers of cut glass, valued at $12,000, were broken into millions of fragments. Six Japanese vases, valued at $1,500, were broken beyond repair. The roof of the dining-room was burned away, and quantities of silverware, fancy crockery, elegant dishes, and furniture ruined by the falling timber and débris. The south galleries of Niblo's Theatre were flooded and damaged to the amount of about $500. The total loss is estimated at $65,000 to $75,000, covered by insurance.

The most thrilling sight was on the Prince and Crosby street corner, in the upper stories of which the help slept, and great excitement prevailed among the girls when aroused by the cry of fire. Their rooms were filled with smoke, and it was with difficulty they groped their way to the fire-escape, down which they were assisted by firemen to the street.

A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 23.—The house notorious as the Farm, a place of ill-fame, on the Chicago road just beyond the city and county line, was burned to the ground early this morning. The place has been repeatedly prosecuted, and its women some two weeks ago moved to a new house more than three miles beyond the Cook County line. It has since been run by its owner, Andy Routzong, of Chicago, as an unlicensed saloon. The probable cause of the fire was a defective flue, though the neighbors made no effort to prevent its destruction.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 931 at 11:42 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the storeroom of a three-story and basement brick building, No. 323 Centre street, owned by E. Dreyer, and occupied as a dwelling by Dr. Meyer. Damage to building, $25; and to furniture and wearing apparel, $150. Cause of fire unknown.

HICKMAN'S TENTH WIFE.

The Story She Related to a Curious Traveler—The Horrors of Polygamy—Mormonism a Standing Menace to the Country—What the Polygamists Are to Accomplish, Etc.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 8, 1881.—At Stockton I chanced to meet Mrs. Jane Hickman, tenth wife of Bill Hickman, the famous Danite chief, otherwise known as a "destroying angel." There is very little doubt but he has murdered at least a dozen men, mainly in the furtherance of Church purposes. The substance of my interview with Mrs. Hickman was as follows:

"I don't like to talk about the father of my children. They have their way to make in the world, and it will be rough enough at the best. I don't mind telling a few things though. I was Bill Hickman's tenth wife. I did not come to Utah to be a Mormon. I was born in Oswego County, New York. My parents started across the plains from Wisconsin in 1852, and died on the way. When we all got to Utah my brother and myself were bound out to Mormons. My brother ran away and went to California, and I have never heard from him since. I staid here, and when I was 13 years old Hickman wanted to marry me. I knew that he already had nine wives. I was young and inexperienced. No one gave me good advice. The Mormons got around me, and, as I had been converted to their religion, they made me believe that my only chance of escaping Hell and getting to Heaven was to become a polygamous wife. I finally consented, and Hickman and I were married in Brigham Young's private office by Brigham himself. Hickman had some property at that time, but he is now poor, and he will be 70 years of age in June. We all lived in one house,—he and the ten wives. Four of us wives occupied two rooms, while some of the other wives were partitioned off by themselves. We had sweet old times. Talk about happy polygamous families! Those women were in perpetual contention. It was as bad as a madhouse. I look back on those scenes with horror. Hickman's only income was from stock-raising. We got a little help from him sometimes, and had to work around and make the balance of our living ourselves. We took in any kind of work we could get, and in that way managed to live. Hickman then had thirty-three living children, and some of his children had died. He was very intimate with Brigham Young at one time. Sometimes he made a raid among us women and stirred us up about our quarreling and fighting. Sometimes he was good to us, and sometimes not. I have two children. The oldest is a boy of 19, who is working in the mines.

"After I had lived with Hickman ten years I concluded that I would rather have a little less hell in this world and a little more in the next. In fact, I had long come to detest the Mormon religion, and I disbelieved it, and I would have got out of polygamy sooner if I could have seen my way clear. At last I made a break, and eight of the other wives followed suit. We left Hickman in a body. Seven of them went to their relatives. The eighth, Lizzie, lives in this town. I worked for two years at Camp Floyd. Then I rented this little cottage, and have got along the best I could since by hard work. I left Hickman ten years ago. My oldest boy is now beginning to be a help to me. Soon after we left Hickman he and Brigham Young fell out. Brigham accused him of associating too much with Gentiles. Most of his murders were committed by Brigham's orders, and I think Brigham got uneasy for fear Hickman would tell their secrets. Most of the murdered men were Gentiles and apostates. I believe that there was such a secret society as the Danites, but do not believe that it now exists. Hickman's first wife stuck to him. I am no longer a Mormon, and seldom get among the Saints, but they treat me well when I do. Polygamy is spreading very fast, and the women all vote to sustain it. They know what I think about it. I say what I please. I want to see all these young Mormon women marry polygamists. I want them to enjoy the full sweetness of the system, and I know they will get all of it they want before they are married long. It is a vile and degrading system. I was 13 years old when I married Hickman, and he was 50. One of his daughters by his first wife is now living with him over at Camp Floyd, twenty miles from here. He is a native of Missouri, and received a common-school education.

"At one time he professed to be a lawyer, but it didn't take much to make a Utah lawyer in those times. He seemed to be sincere in his religious professions, and insisted on religious observances in his family. I can't say why women vote in favor of polygamy except for lack of sense. I think the majority of the female sex lack good common sense. It don't seem to be natural for them to have good sense. Then if you talk religion to a woman you can get her to do almost anything. Polygamy is continually preached up as a religious duty, and as a smooth female road to heaven. What a nice place Heaven must be, with all the different kinds of people who go there. Lizzie lived with Hickman fourteen years, and had six children. I don't like to look back upon my life in polygamy. I don't like to talk about it. It is gloomy,—horrible to remember. All I live for now is to see my two boys do well,—to try and make men and not Mormons of them."

Mrs. Jane Hickman is a tall, powerfully built woman, with black hair, and fierce, threatening black eyes. She is the only human being the desperado she married was ever afraid of. He was afraid of her. She has the appearance of a naturally kind person embittered by outrageous treatment. She is highly spoken of by the Gentile community in which she lives, and is respected even by the Mormons. Her age is 38. Lizzie Hickman married a Spanish Gentile, after leaving the desperado, but the Spaniard was shortly afterwards called out of his house at night and was murdered by four men, one of whom was Hickman. The latter printed a book some years ago narrating many murders which had been committed in Utah in the interest of Mormonism and otherwise shedding light on dark mysteries. He was arrested on the charge of murder, but the book was found to be so adroitly written that no case could be made against him. He did not really write the book himself, and its publication was merely a money-making enterprise. He and Peter Rockwell were boon companions, and managed many "jobs" together. Hickman still claims to be a Mormon, and no Mormon jury could be made to convict him, but the Gentiles believe him to be hypocritical in his religious professions, and believe that his innumerable atrocities originated in an avaricious and bloodthirsty disposition. Physically, he is a short, chunky, gray-haired old wretch, with brutality written all over his countenance. It is enough to sicken a man of any kind of a religion to learn only a meagre part of what has been done in this Territory in the name of God during the past thirty years.

SWAYNE'S VACANCY.

Hayes to Be Petitioned to Fill the Supreme Court from the Seventh District, Where the Appointment Belongs.

The members of the Bar of this city who take an interest in the appointment of an Associate Justice to fill the place being made vacant by the resignation of Justice Swayne, of Ohio, have prepared the following petition to the President, and put it in circulation for signatures:

To the President: The undersigned, members of the Bar in the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the United States, present some facts for the purpose of showing that an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court ought to be appointed from that circuit.

A tabular statement is attached hereto, giving the area and population of each circuit. Of the nine Justices now on the Bench, seven reside east of the geographical centre, and of the centre of the population.

An examination of the statistics of business in the Department of Justice will show that the Federal Courts for the Northern District of Illinois transact three times as much civil business as any other district in the United States, and, in the Seventh Circuit, a larger amount of business than any circuit.

Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, composing the Seventh Circuit, lie in the heart of the group of States in the Mississippi Valley, and are the centre of the agricultural region, with a commerce second only to New York, and a rapidly increasing manufacturing interest. The propriety of placing in the highest judicial tribunal one who, by residence and education, is familiar with the customs, laws, and business of these great States, will not be denied. There is now a representative from every circuit on the Bench, except the one embracing the Capital, to which, by usage, the Chief Justice is assigned, and the Seventh.

While there is no constitutional or statutory provision requiring a Justice to be a resident of the circuit as a qualification, nor a Representative in Congress to be an inhabitant of his district, yet the spirit of the Government and of American institutions is such that a non-resident of a district has never been elected to Congress, and, before the interruptions of the late War, Justices of the Supreme Court were selected with a reference to residence. The irregularity has now been corrected, except as to the Seventh Circuit. Until very recently two Associate Justices resided in the Third Circuit, and two, besides the Chief Justice, in the Sixth Circuit. In the last change the place of one from the Third Circuit has been filled by a resident of the Fifth, but who, by education and practice in the profession, is associated with the Sixth. The four circuits to which the Chief Justice and Associate-Justices Swayne, Harlan, and Woods are assigned embrace an area of 1,040,982 square miles out of 2,069,117 square miles, and contain a population of 29,612,757 out of 49,370,943. The Seventh Circuit contains 6,372,880 inhabitants an excess of nearly 1,000,000 over the average, and more than 3,000,000 greater than the First Circuit.

Your petitioners therefore pray that an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court may be appointed from the residents of the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Appended to the petition is the following interesting table, showing the area and population of the several circuits:

	Area, square miles.	Population.
First—		
Maine	35,000	648,945
Massachusetts	7,800	1,783,086
New Hampshire	9,280	347,784
Rhode Island	1,306	276,528
Total	53,386	3,056,343
Second—		
Connecticut	4,750	622,683
New York	47,000	5,083,173
Vermont	10,212	332,286
Total	61,962	6,038,142
Third—		
Delaware	2,120	146,654
New Jersey	8,320	1,130,892
Pennsylvania	46,000	4,282,738
Total	56,450	5,559,684
Fourth—		
Maryland	11,124	935,130
North Carolina	50,704	1,400,000
South Carolina	34,000	995,706
Virginia	38,648	1,512,203
West Virginia	23,000	618,193
Total	157,176	5,461,241
Fifth—		
Alabama	50,722	1,262,344
Florida	59,268	266,566
Georgia	58,000	1,538,983
Louisiana	41,246	940,263
Mississippi	47,156	1,131,890
Texas	274,356	1,597,609
Total	530,918	6,755,664
Sixth—		
Kentucky	37,680	1,648,599
Ohio	39,964	3,197,794
Michigan	56,451	1,634,096
Tennessee	45,600	1,542,463
Total	179,695	8,022,952
Seventh—		
Illinois	55,410	3,078,636
Indiana	33,809	1,978,858
Wisconsin	53,924	1,315,386
Total	173,143	6,372,880
Eighth—		
Arkansas	52,198	802,564
Iowa	55,045	1,624,463
Kansas	81,318	995,335
Minnesota	83,531	780,857
Missouri	65,350	2,169,091
Nebraska	75,995	452,432
Colorado	104,500	194,649
Total	517,938	7,019,291
Ninth—		
California	188,981	864,686
Nevada	104,125	62,265
Oregon	95,274	174,767
Total	388,380	1,101,718
Grand total	1,934,467	50,152,559
Average	232,129	5,485,838

What Ailed the Girl.

A prominent and eminent physician writes to one of the New York papers that not long since he was consulted respecting a young lady, aged 16, whose parents were greatly alarmed at a supposed spinal affection, under which they believed their daughter to be suffering. After an ordinary walk, but more especially after ascending the hills in the locality, she expressed a decided feeling of nausea and an amount of pain and heat over the dorsal and lumbar regions, extending more or less through the whole lower extremities, and followed by an amount of painful weariness that wholly disabled her for days after, the more muscular parts being painful on pressure. The doctor tells the result of his investigation as follows:

"My professional knowledge of both parents and child guided my diagnosis and prognosis of the case. That the spine was all right, and the means of cure simple, I felt no doubt. I ordered the boots she generally wore to be brought to me, and found the heels raised two inches, tapering to the size of a shilling, and to make matters worse, instead of corresponding to the situation of the natural heel, they were situated immediately under the arch of the foot. I recommended rest in the horizontal position for two or three days, and shoes with half-inch soles, of the breadth of the natural heel, and the toes broad in proportion, to be substituted for those previously worn. The cure was complete. No nausea, no weariness, no pain or discomfort, after a four-mile walk, have been experienced since."

THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Illinois Commissioners.

The East-Bound Freight Traffic Last Week.

An Interesting Interview with the Wabash President.

ILLINOIS RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—The following is an abstract of the tenth annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois:

The number of roads which have reported this year is the same as last, with a wide difference, however, in their names, earnings, and general condition. The names of thirteen roads which appeared in our last report have been stricken from the list, having been sold to or incorporated with other organizations.

Although there were many changes in the status of the railroads of this State during the year by sales and consolidations, but 67.37 miles of new road were added to old lines,—64.37 to the Illinois Central and 3 to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Work on new lines of completed road has progressed as follows: Chicago & Western Indiana, 23.56 miles; Chicago & Strawn, 92.20; Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern, 53.50; Danville, Olney & Ohio River, 28; Fulton County Narrow Gauge, 30; Jacksonville Southeastern, 22; St. Louis Coal Railroad, 9.25; Chicago & Grand Trunk, 25.86; making, in all, 346.74 miles of road built during the year.

The comparative track statement for Illinois for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880 shows:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Main line	5,267	5,134	5,551	5,916
Branches	2,098	2,271	2,008	2,001
Total	7,365	7,405	7,559	7,817

Add to the foregoing total length of main line and branches the amount of double-track, 689 miles, and amount of sidings, 2,787 miles, and the total length of all tracks reported [by railroads chartered in this State] is 22,863 miles, as against 19,464 in 1879—an increase of 3,399 miles. Four roads report the most of this increase, as follows: The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1,229 miles; the Illinois Central, 397; the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 256; and the Chicago & Grand Trunk, 330. The total length of all railroad tracks in Illinois is as follows: Main line and branches, 7,917 miles; double-track, 314; sidings, 1,063; total, 9,294.

Some branches have been added to main lines, while new branches have been added to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific to the extent of 684 miles, and to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 242 miles.

The capital stock account compares as follows:

1878	$364,145,783
1879	339,397,110
1880	408,745,914

The amount of stock held in Illinois is $7,844,700, being $638,481 less than in 1879.

The amount of stock issued per mile varies very considerably, being from $750 per mile, as reported on the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago, the lowest, to $39,400 per mile on the Michigan Central, the highest. The average amount for all the roads is $22,257.

The principal additions to the amount of stock issued during the year are as follows: Alton, $275,700; Burlington, $21,210,670.51; Rock Island, $20,980,000 (doubled); the Danville, Olney & Ohio River, $142,800; the East St. Louis & Carondelet, $120,000; the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern, $1,860,[illegible] all common stock; Wabash, $4,000,000 common, and $20,000,000 preferred stock, a total increase of $24,000,000 for that road.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western, reported for the first time, is $4,330,000; the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago, reported last year at $204,000, is reported this year at $102,000; the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, which erroneously appeared last year at $30,236.50, is reported this year at $3,021,650. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago reports an addition to its preferred stock of $441,500.

The following new names of roads, mostly representing old organizations, report stock as follows: Champaign, Havana & Western, $1,672,000; Chicago & Grand Trunk, $6,600,000; Danville & Southwestern, $700; Chicago & Western Indiana, $600,000; Jacksonville Southeastern, $1,000,000; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, $2,000,000; St. Louis Coal Railroad Company, $81,200; Lake Erie & Western, $7,000,000.

The cost of the roads, including the funded and floating debts and the capital stock, compares as follows:

	Cost.	Per mile reported.
1878	$704,784,082	$46,279
1879	638,802,249	43,300
1880	759,220,465	41,147

The construction and equipment account shows the average cost per mile of the roads reported to be $40,309. In every instance, with one exception, the stock and debt exceeds the reported cost of construction, from $2,600 up to $16,500 per mile.

The highest average cost per mile of standard roads reporting in this State is that of the Michigan Central, $126,299; the lowest, that of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield, $10,679.

The following is a comparison of equipment for the years named:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Locomotives	3,428	3,500	3,982
Passenger-train cars	2,316	2,358	2,613
Freight-train cars	72,872	82,514	100,848

The total number of persons employed on the roads reporting to this office, for the year 1880, is 94,561. Of these, 405 are general officers, 162 assistants, 51 civil engineers, 194 master mechanics, 139 roadmasters, 4,437 clerks, 7,688 machinists, 3,259 conductors, 3,812 engineers, 4,940 firemen and wipers, 1,500 baggagemen, 4,392 brakemen, 20,169 section-men and foremen, 34,443 laborers, etc.

The highest average salaries of general officers is $5,977, paid by the Chicago & Northwestern; the lowest is $823, paid by the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern. The average for all the roads reporting (thirty-four) being $2,742. Roadmasters' salaries range from $1,140 to $1,557 per annum; passenger conductors from $721 to $1,100; passenger engineers from $862 to $1,530; section-men from $243 to $422. The aggregate sum paid to employés of railroads embraced in the returns, for the year 1880, was $48,427,729.72.

The returns do not show accurately the number of employés in Illinois, but from the best data before us we estimate the number to be 40,650, and the amount paid to the same in the aggregate $21,250,000.

Fifty organizations, the same in number as last year, report a total of gross earnings from all sources for 1880 of $140,949,675.63. Of this amount, $34,717,188.21 was from passengers and $102,066,367.91 from freight, and the sum of $4,136,109.51 from other sources.

Gross earnings for 1878	$105,601,796
Gross earnings for 1879	109,877,884
Gross earnings for 1880	140,949,675

The average passenger and freight gross earnings per mile of the leading roads in Illinois is as follows:

	Passenger.	Freight.
Alton	$2,570	$7,691
Burlington	1,990	5,715
Northwestern	2,385	7,428
Rock Island	2,066	6,499
Illinois Central	1,372	4,185
Indianapolis & St. Louis	1,768	4,326
Ohio & Mississippi	2,140	4,359
Alton and Terre Haute	1,278	4,051
Wabash	1,435	4,344

The largest transportation earnings per mile reported are from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, $19,638.09,—the smallest on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis, $816.31.

Net transportation earnings per mile compare as follows:

Alton	$4,899
Burlington	3,727
Northwestern	5,683
Rock Island	3,822
Illinois Central	3,059
Indianapolis & St. Louis	2,142
Ohio & Mississippi	2,077
Alton & Terre Haute	2,922
Vandalia	2,840
Wabash	2,066

The largest net earnings reported on the list are by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, $10,101.52 per mile, and the smallest by the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis, $110.86 per mile.

The gross income in 1880 was 28 per cent greater than in 1879; while the net income is a little in excess of 30 per cent greater than in 1879.

The expenses compare as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Operating expenses	$62,920,042	$77,093,738
Taxes	3,292,400	3,556,892
Average operating expenses per mile	2,843	2,509

The returns of the various roads reporting a profit show a balance in their favor, after deducting operating and extraordinary expenses, and rentals, for the year 1880 of $32,061,768.67.

Twelve roads report dividends in 1880, amounting to $23,892,737.57, as against the same number of roads reporting in 1879 to amount of $14,903,477. The comparison for 1878 and 1880 is as follows:

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Com.	Pref.	Com.	Pref.	Com.	Pref.
Alton	7	7	6½	7	5½	
Burlington	8		8		8	
Milw. & St. P.	2½	3½		7	8	7
Northwest'n	3	7	4	7	6	7
Rock Island	8		8		8	
Illinois Cent.	5		7		8	
Illinois & St. L.		2½		2½		2½
Lake Shore	3	10	5½	10	8	10
Michig'n Cen			2		8½	
Ft. Wayne	7		7		7	7

In addition to the dividends declared as above, the sum of $11,294,469.27 was carried to the credit of profit and loss in income account. The following roads only report losses for the year: The Cairo & Vincennes, $62,965.94; Carbondale & Shawneetown, $110.66; Chicago & Grand Trunk, $35,750.47; Rock Island & Mercer County, $673.48; Wabash, $507,412.32.

The total number of tons of freight carried on the whole line for 1880 was 53,837,586. In 1879 the amount was 37,193,464. In Illinois the number of tons carried for 1880 was 23,297,544, as against an estimated number of 15,621,251 in 1879.

Twenty-six roads reporting carried 2,787,624 through passengers, and twenty-four roads carried 652,169 through passengers in Illinois.

Thirty-six roads reporting carried 23,834,476 local passengers, and thirty-four roads reporting carried 10,425,636 local passengers in Illinois.

Average receipts per passenger per mile of the ten trunk lines in Illinois were 2.531 cents; average for thirty-four roads reporting was 2.889 cents per mile per passenger, as against 3.14 cents for 1879.

The total number of tons of freight carried on the roads reporting for 1880, whole line, was 54,115,203. In Illinois, 23,297,544. The average number of cars in each train was 21¼. The average number of tons of freight in each car was 9. The average receipts per ton per mile for freight was 1.38 cents.

In 1879 there were 219 persons killed and 405 injured on the roads in Illinois. In 1880 the killed numbered 217 and the injured 687.

In our last report the necessity for a revision of the schedules of maximum rates for passengers and freights was referred to. That work is now in progress, and will be rapidly pushed to a conclusion. The returns for the year ending June 30 last will be made the basis of the next schedules and new grouping of roads.

Since the report for 1879, all the railroads in the first group have accepted the Commissioners' schedules for passenger rates, and are now charging but three cents per mile. Many of the roads have also readjusted their freight rates so as to conform to said schedules; and the Commissioners have reason to believe that, with the issuance of the new schedules, all the roads in the State, looking to an amicable adjustment of differences between them and the people, and the advantages of a uniform classification, will cheerfully adopt them.

The amount of stock, as returned on some roads, occupies too prominent a position in the account of construction. The original amount issued has in some cases been doubled, and in others greatly increased. This has been done in different ways, but principally by converting accumulated earnings. Instead of paying the same to the owners, additional stock has been issued therefor, and thus the basis for future earnings unjustly enlarged at the expense of the patrons of the road.

The Constitution and laws of this State expressly provide against the issuing of fictitious stock, and declare that "all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void."

These provisions have not, however, been effective to prevent the growing evil above referred to, and attention is hereby earnestly called to it for such further legislation as the exigencies of the case demand.

In conformity to the law and usage in other States, the Board has adopted the policy of hearing and adjusting complaints against railroads, so far as possible, without entering upon an expensive and what appeared to be fruitless system of litigation. During the past two years the Commissioners have thus heard and decided many complicated cases, involving large sums, and for this purpose have had called sessions of the Board in various portions of the State to examine witnesses and fully investigate the grievances and violations of law complained of. It will be seen that in nearly every case the matter in controversy has been amicably and satisfactorily settled. These decisions have not only become established precedents for the future government of the Board in like cases, but they have had the effect of producing corresponding changes in the rules and tariffs of the roads affected thereby.

A great hindrance to business is the frequent change of rates without any previous preparation therefor on the part of the shipper. We recommend that every road be required to give sixty days' notice of any increase of their freight rate before the same shall go into operation.

We recommend, as heretofore, that the terms of the Railroad Commissioners be extended to six years, one going out every two years, so that there may be always two members in the Board who have had experience and are familiar with the duties of the office.

We would also suggest that the Board be authorized to enforce the reparation of tracks and bridges, when, by examination and inspection, it has been ascertained that they are unsafe. The value of such a provision will occur to every law-maker.

The Board should also be empowered to determine and locate crossings of railroads.

The following table, compiled from the returns in this office, exhibits the rate received on twelve representative roads doing business in this state, in cents per ton per mile, for freight carried, during the past three years:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Alton	1.96	1.70	1.13
Burlington	....	1.62	1.13
Northwestern	1.77	1.59	1.46
Rock Island	1.32	1.24	1.21
Illinois Central	1.73	1.81	1.44
Illinois Midland	1.20	1.52	0.94
Indianapolis & St. Louis	0.79	0.67	0.96
Ohio & Mississippi	1.30	1.19	1.09
Alton & Terre Haute	3.23	3.49	2.11
Vandalia	1.19	1.09	1.03
T., P. & W.	....	1.44	1.46
Wabash	1.13	1.12	0.79
Average for the year	1.56	1.53	1.29

The average rate per ton per mile in this State for freight for 1879, including all the roads reporting, was 1.53 cents. This year (1880) the average rate is 1.38 cents. The number of tons carried in Illinois in 1880 were 23,297,544. The amount saved to the people by the reduction of rates, as above stated, in 1880 over 1879, was $3,494,631.

SOLON HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash Railroad Company, arrived here yesterday from St. Louis. A TRIBUNE representative called upon him last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel to learn what brought him here at this time. Mr. Humphreys said that he came West principally for the purpose of attending a meeting of the stockholders of his road at St. Louis. The meeting was for the purpose of approving the arrangement for building a line jointly with the Burlington from Humiston to Council Bluffs. The stockholders ratified the building of the line in the manner proposed, and nothing now will be left undone to push the line to a speedy completion, probably about Aug. 1, 1881, when the Wabash will have almost an air line from Chicago to Council Bluffs. Mr. Humphreys said he came to Chicago for the purpose of seeing how soon the Western Indiana would be able to construct its new Grove street track and allow the Wabash to run into the temporary depot on Twelfth street, near State. He expects to see Mr. Brown regarding this matter to-day, and he had no doubt that arrangements would be made to allow the Wabash to get to Twelfth street within two weeks. The manager of the Alton has no objection to allow his road to use their Grove street track, but he preferred to wait until the Western Indiana had its own track between Archer avenue and Sixteenth street, because the Alton track was hardly adequate to accommodate the heavy traffic of the Wabash. He appreciated, however, the good will of the Alton managers in offering the use of their track through Grove street, and for this reason he thought it to be no more than just and right that the claim by his road for a differential rate of $1 should be withdrawn. This was in accordance with his original declaration that, as soon as his road had secured decent terminal facilities, it would charge the same rates as other roads. The Wabash has taken this step now because it can come into the Twelfth-street depot at any time it chooses to do so. He believed that the rates recently established between Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City would be strictly adhered to by all the lines, and peace and harmony would prevail among the Western roads hereafter. Above the rates now charged it would not be well to go as long as no action had been taken regarding the large number of unlimited tickets now in the hands of outside parties. No plan has yet been proposed by which this matter could be arranged and there was no great hurry about it, as the roads were satisfied with the rates now charged. He expected that the business of his road would fall off, on account of the advance in West-bound rates, but he finds upon inquiry that the traffic has not only not fallen off, but had considerably increased.

The Wabash, Mr. Humphreys said, was still actively engaged in securing new outlets in Iowa. An arrangement had just been made by which the Wabash will soon have a direct line to Des Moines. The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska branch of the Wabash had now a line to Albia, and parties from Des Moines had made a proposition, which has been accepted, to build a line to Des Moines from that point and turn it over to the Wabash, under certain conditions. These parties would be here to-day to conclude the arrangements. The reports that this Company had made arrangements for the formation of new lines in the Northwest to compete with the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern were entirely unfounded. No arrangements had been made, or were contemplated, to bring the Wabash further north than Des Moines. Arrangement had lately been completed with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville by which that line is to connect with the Chicago Branch of the Wabash at Sullivan, Ill., thus giving his line a new outlet from Chicago to the South.

Mr. Humphreys was also asked what his views were regarding the statement attributed to Jay Gould that the country was on the eve of a severe panic in railroad securities. Mr. Humphreys said there was no immediate danger of a panic, in his opinion, although it is quite probable that it may occur next September or October, when much of our money will be shipped to Europe, but up to that time he felt quite confident money would remain easy and railroad stocks and securities continue firm.

Mr. Humphreys leaves for New York this evening.

BOSTON AND THE LAKES.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Since Gen. Burt's retirement from the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, about a year since, upon its completion to the Tunnel, he has been busily engaged in developing the plans originally entered upon when the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western was first commenced, that of providing the Hoosac Tunnel with an independent connection with the lakes, as well as the Erie Railway. The public are familiar with the fact that Gen. Burt is constructing a first-class double-track road from Saratoga eastward, and now the announcement is made that the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad has also been purchased by him. We have known for some time that negotiations have long been in progress for the purchase of this property, as well as the Syracuse, Phœnix & Oswego and the Utica & Elmira Railroads, and we surmise that a scheme is on foot to construct a new railroad from Manlius, a station on the Chenango Railroad, a few miles east of Syracuse, to Utica, a distance of some fifty miles. With the completion of this new road and the improvement of the other properties mentioned there will be a line reaching from Utica to Oswego, and also connecting with the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, now completed to the Niagara River. And, upon the other hand, there would be a line to Elmira, where connections could be made with both the Erie and Pennsylvania systems.

The railroads included in this combination, if the scheme is carried out, will be as follows:

	Miles.
Utica & Elmira	[illegible]
Cortland & De Ruyter	[illegible]
Cazenovia & Canastota	[illegible]
Syracuse & Chenango	[illegible]
Syracuse & Phœnix	[illegible]
Utica & Syracuse	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

From Utica eastward, if the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western is not completed up the south bank of the Mohawk River from Schenectady, as originally contemplated, we surmise that it is the intention to build a road between Utica and Saratoga, about 100 miles, there to meet the railroad now building from Saratoga eastward; whether to the Tunnel or to one of the two connections which the Hoosac Tunnel now has, time alone will show. The scheme is a comprehensive one, and if carried out promises to become an important connection and feeder to the Tunnel."

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

There was a slight decrease in the east-bound freight shipments for the week ending Jan. 22, but still the business continues quite heavy. It is probable, however, that the traffic will fall off considerably during the next few weeks, as the country has been well drained during the rush of the last few months. What grain still remains in the country is being held in anticipation of higher prices next summer. There is great fear expressed that the severe weather we have had thus far this winter will cause a partial failure of the next crop, and consequently there is no longer such anxiety to ship as there has been a few weeks ago.

The total shipments for the week ending Jan. 22 amounted to 51,075 tons, against 54,935 for the week previous,—a decrease of 3,860 tons.

The following statement will show the amount of business transported during the week by the various roads leading east from this city:

	Flour, brls.	Grain, tons of 2000 lb.	Prov's, tons of 2000 lb.	Total tons.
Michigan Central	23,969	7,367	2,532	[illegible]
Lake Shore	20,710	8,509	4,188	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	44,995	1,899	3,264	[illegible]
Pan-Handle	18,483	385	4,321	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	1,375	1,733	2,282	[illegible]
Grand Trunk	4,647	2,022	909	[illegible]
Total	113,279	22,055	17,896	[illegible]

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 22.—The Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company substantially concluded the details and contract to-day for the purchase of the Grand Haven Railroad, a line fifty-seven miles long, from Muskegon to Allegan, and the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, from this city to White Cloud, forty-six miles long. At White Cloud the Newaygo Road has a junction with the Muskegon & Big Rapids branch of the Chicago & West Michigan. The details of the price paid are not reported yet. The two roads in stock and bonds represent a little more than $3,000,000. It is probable that the Chicago & West Michigan meets them by buying a majority of their stock. The roads are to be turned over at once as soon as the final papers are signed, and probably will be managed as divisions of the main line. They will prove valuable feeders and much more useful to this city as part of a system than as small independent lines. It is supposed, too, that the Newaygo Road will soon be extended northwest, perhaps to Manistee, a matter of much moment to business interests here. The people of this section are glad of the purchase, and the announcement of its consummation is hailed with great satisfaction.

WESTERN INDIANA.

Judge Rogers Saturday morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the condemnation case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad against Hutt. The motion for a new trial was argued a week ago, and was based principally on the affidavits of several of the jurors in the case, who testified that they based their verdict on the supposition that the property to be condemned was only 160 feet deep, instead of 200, as was the fact. The Judge said it was clearly against public policy to allow affidavits from the jurors, after they had found their verdict, to be used as an application for a new trial. If it was allowed, it would give a chance to an unlimited amount of corruption, for it would be easy to find jurors to say they had misunderstood the evidence or instructions. More than this, too, the Supreme Court had held that a verdict could not be set aside for such reasons. But even if the affidavits were admissible, they would be insufficient, as the evidence was very clear and oft-repeated, and it also appeared in the diagram introduced on the trial that the depth of the lots was 200 feet. The motion for new trial would therefore have to be overruled.

PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

S. B. Reed, Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, filed a report Saturday of his operations for December, which is in brief as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report	[illegible]
Freight earnings	[illegible]
Passenger earnings	[illegible]
Mileage earnings	[illegible]
Telegraph earnings	[illegible]
Express earnings	[illegible]
Account of F. E. Hinckley	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses	[illegible]
New freight cars	[illegible]
Freight earnings, etc.	[illegible]
Passenger earnings	[illegible]
Mileage earnings	[illegible]
Telegraph earnings	11
Right of way	[illegible]
Charged other roads	[illegible]
Old pay-rolls	[illegible]
Account of F. E. Hinckley	[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]

NOMINAL DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—In the suit of Mayer Goldsmith against the Chicago & Alton Railroad for $7,000 damages for delay on a lot of cattle, the jury, under instructions, rendered a verdict for nominal damages for the plaintiff. The Court held that the road was not responsible for the delay beyond its own line.

J. M. WALKER.

Out of respect to the memory of James M. Walker, late President and General Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the general offices of the Company in this city will be closed to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

TIES WANTED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—The President of the Des Moines, Marshalltown & Milwaukee Railroad advertises this morning for [illegible] railroad-ties, which means work on the Milwaukee Road to Des Moines.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 22.—Yesterday a farmer named Edmond Hamilton, 75 years old, living in Cedar Township, sixteen miles northeast from this city, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had for some time past had domestic trouble, and for the past six months had been separated from his family. On yesterday he was at his house somewhat under the influence of drink, and became involved in a general family row, in which he fired two shots at his daughter, though without fatal effect, after which he placed the pistol at the side of his head and fired a fatal shot. Coroner Mueller held an inquest, and the jury found the foregoing facts.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—Ellen Whitford, who attempted suicide some three weeks ago by shooting herself, died in the Cincinnati Hospital this morning.

STRUCK OIL.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—Several days ago the Grand Cañon Coal Company struck oil at a depth of 1,445 feet near Cañon City. Boring had been stopped until a pump was put in, on account of gas. The well now yields five to eight barrels per day. It is thought that by boring deeper a greatly increased volume will flow.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The President has approved the sentence of the General Court-Martial in the case of Paymaster J. H. Nelson, of the army, which is that he shall be dismissed from the service, confined two years at hard labor in a penitentiary (probably Albany), and fined $2,500.

KANE COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Kane County Agricultural Society will meet in Geneva on Saturday, Feb. 5, when new officers will be elected, and the time and place fixed for holding the next annual fair. It is understood the Committee will recommend Geneva.

MARYLAND EDITORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—The Ohio Editorial Association, numbering 110, among whom are about half-a-dozen ladies, arrived Thursday night on a visit to Baltimore, and left this afternoon for Washington City.

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BLOATED INSOLENCE.

Answer of Leland Stanford, Plutocrat, to the Apprehensions of the People.

The Railway Monarch's Rule Is Founded on More than a Divine Right.

People Can Overthrow Kings and Rulers, but They Cannot Control Railroads.

Leland Stanford's Low Opinion of Judge Black, Denis Kearney, and Other Communists.

The "Granger Decisions" Also Very Disgusting to an Autocrat of Taste and Culture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, this morning, in a three-column article, answers the questions propounded by the New York Board of Trade Committee on Fares and Freights, and also Judge Black's opinion. He starts out with the proposition that the Declaration of Independence clearly enunciates the principle that governments are instituted to secure to the people their life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. He continues that tariffs and the supervision of commerce and trade originated in a barbarous age, and sprung from robbery and rapine. If the question of railroad control were threatened purely from a legal standpoint, he would have nothing to say, because it is *stare decisis*.

THE ESSENCE OF OWNERSHIP IS CONTROL and the value of property consists in profits derived. He refers to the decision of the "Granger cases," and says there was a violent assumption of fact to sustain the ground taken that the right of a Legislature to control the use and benefits of the property of private individuals in connection with their own personal services was to be determined by the nature of the business or the number of people with whom it is transacted. It does not follow that a warehouseman does business with a large number of people. One man might tax his entire capacity. There is, therefore, no limit to a Court's power over individuals, and such decision contravenes the fundamental principles of government. Mr. Stanford, therefore, asserts that the Granger decisions are

FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF A FREE GOVERNMENT.

It was never intended that this should be a paternal Government. Mr. Stanford then treats the subject in its politico-economic aspects, and denies that railroads are public highways and common carriers, deriving their franchise and existence from the public. Corporations are formed by individuals; the stockholders contribute to the prosperity, and the State no more creates it than it creates joint partnerships. He asserts that it has never been the practice of railroad companies with which he is connected to discriminate in rates in favor of or against any localities or persons. They only consider their treasury; they sometimes are obliged to carry freight for less money a long distance than a shorter, and do so because it is better to make a small profit than none. This is the universal business principle. The Central Pacific Company also has

SOME REGARD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY,

and is governed somewhat by climatic difficulties encountered in transportation. However, railroad rates have been steadily reduced, until they are now below what even the New York Committee would have thought possible. The higher the maximum rate, the lower is the possible minimum. Given a certain amount to be earned, and a reduction of the maximum necessarily increases the minimum. Great efforts are made to reduce the rates, which, if successful, would inure to the benefit, not of the laboring men, but to business men almost solely; it would benefit the producer, not the consumer. He has no objection to a Commissioner to inquire into the questions of justice between carrier and patron, but does object to Commissioners to exercise control over the property of others.

Mr. Stanford declares that he was not aware that competition is mainly supplanted by pooling arrangements.

POOLING

reaches only the through business of a few roads. There is no justice in limiting earnings. It is the concern of the companies themselves, and nobody's business whether capital is increased or not.

As to the railroads contributing large sums to control elections, that is neither better nor worse than for private individuals to do the same. If railroads do it, it is because aggression and self-defense forces them to it. If roads are left untrammeled, there will be no cause to ask, as the New York Committee do, if the power of the roads does not encourage Communism and an antagonism of capital and labor. Communism comes not from people seeking to control their own property, but from those who wish to control and regulate the property of others and the labor of others. What the Committee seems to propose is

COMMUNISM AND KEARNEYISM ITSELF.

He discusses legislative control of railroads at length, and outlines the difficulties that would be encountered as to mileage, climate, cost, character of country, people, class of goods moved, distance, etc., and says such legislative control would be less just than the rates of the companies themselves. He concludes with the assertion that the control of the railroads should vest with the owners, unless outright purchase is made by the State.

Mr. Stanford then more briefly answers Judge Black's argument. He says the difficult ties of regulation upon the ground that the Constitution gives the United States power to regulate commerce among States are

PRACTICALLY INSURMOUNTABLE,

as barriers would be erected to commerce between individuals living in different States that would not exist between individuals living in the same State. As to the Government loan to the Central Pacific, every dollar loaned by the Government went into the construction, with a much larger sum from other resources of the Company. The cost of grading the first 150 miles of the road from Sacramento eastward was more than sufficient to grade a single track from the Rocky Mountains to the Hudson River. He reasserts, finally, that any reduction goes to the benefit of the comparatively wealthy, who are middlemen between the producer and consumer.

Kentucky Warfare.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—It takes some days for news to come from the mountains of Kentucky to the settlements,—sometimes weeks,—but when it comes it is generally news of the bloody kind. The last general engagement occurred on Tuesday, in Jackson County, a portion of the territory represented by Congressman John D. White, and the adjoining county to his own. About sixteen men were engaged on either side; but as half of them, according to the bushwhacking mountain custom, were ambushed, the fight was somewhat one-sided. The facts appear to be that Pal Rogers and a party composed of Ran Ballard, Joe Gatliffe, a man named Powell, and three or four others had been out in the mountains hunting, drinking, and carousing. In the neighborhood, at a place called McKee, lives a man named Marion Abrams and his two sons, of fighting age. They believed, so it is said, that Rogers was going to attack them. They gathered their clan, and all told they counted eight—three Abrams, three Coles (Jim and his two sons), and two Van Winkles and Powell. Another section of the clan, a family named Isaacs, were not on hand, not having calculated the time exactly. In the evening of Tuesday Rogers and his party of hands on horse-back left the State road and took the mud road to McKee. Just as they passed Abrams' house the ambushed party opened fire. Four shots were fired at Rogers, and every one hit. The first went through the arm into his breast, a second through the wrist, a third made a slight wound in the hip, and the fourth hit his thigh, and, going through into the horse's body, killed the animal instantly. Of the remainder of the party Ran Ballard received a shot in his hat and Powell a shot in the arm. The fire was returned, but ineffectively, owing to the protection afforded by the house. The party in the road retreated in good order, carrying their disabled comrade with them, and vowing vengeance as soon as the disabled could return to duty. Rogers was taken completely by surprise, and did not fire a shot. No arrests have been made, and none are likely to be. So soon as opportunity offers hostilities will be reopened, and will be continued with knife and pistol or rifle until one by one the contestants bite the dust. Rogers, it appears, had slain in battle one of the Abrams and Isaacs party last year, and they wanted to get even.

MT. VERNON, Ky., Jan. 21.—Later information from the scene of the encounter in Jackson County on the 18th states that Pal Rogers was not killed. He received five balls in his body, and is in rather a critical condition, but may recover. He was removed to Garrard County on Thursday. None of the Isaacs were engaged in the fight. On Monday Rogers, who was accompanied by Ran Ballard, Joe Ratcliffe, Boone Powers, and three others, sent word to Marion Abrams that he would attack him next day. Abrams had secreted in his house two of his sons and three men by the name of Cole, and when Rogers and his party came in sight they were fired on. Rogers and his horse fell, the latter dead. Ballard had the brim of his hat shot off, and Powell was wounded in the arm. Three horses were also wounded. Both parties were composed of desperadoes, and the end is not yet.

PENSIONS.

Abuses and Frauds—The Enormous Budget.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The enormous appropriations for pensions, together with the known fact that a heavy per cent of it is paid to those who have no right to be on the rolls, are at last attracting the serious attention of members and Senators, and there is a prospect that some measure of relief will be adopted. Illustrating the abuses that have grown up under the system, a member of Congress from one of the Southern States tells your correspondent that he knows a man in his district who lost his arm in a saw-mill two years after the War, yet regularly draws a pension on account of the loss of his arm. He mentioned another instance where a man, for a slight flesh-wound, that hardly left a scratch and no disability whatever, managed to draw $2,200 for arrears of pensions. "This so-called disabled soldier," said the member quoted, "can come to Washington and whip any two members of Congress in a fair fight! Disabled, indeed! He isn't disabled 50 cents' worth."

Your correspondent asked this member why he did not report these frauds to the Pension Office. His answer illustrates the difficulties of correcting frauds of this class: "Oh," he replied, "it's none of my business to report them. They would become my everlasting enemies."

SO IT GOES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

It is very rarely the case that a member of Congress reports a fraudulent pensioner. They are far more apt to interest themselves in getting pensions without nice discrimination as to whether the applicants are justly entitled under the laws. It is correctly said and believed by those who have given intelligent attention to the subject that there are men in Congress who would vote the army $100,000,000 annually in pensions rather than lose their seats in Congress. The pension passion is a pretty one to play upon, and the member who gets the most money for his "deestrict" is apt to be returned. But in the aggregate it works havoc with the National Treasury. It is now the fifteenth year after the close of the War, yet the expenditure on account of pensions is more than double what it was in 1866 or 1867. In fact, it is more than

THREE TIMES AS GREAT

as in 1866. Yet the pension budget usually becomes less as the war period recedes. Fifteen years after the close of the Revolutionary War the pension appropriation was only $92,256. There are instances in the past two years where twenty men have received more in arrears of pensions than was paid to all the survivors of the Revolutionary War fifteen years after it closed! The per capita payments in pensions are now more than forty times greater than at a like period after the close of the War of the Revolution and the war of 1812. In 1860, including what few were left of the Revolutionary pensioners, and the many surviving pensioners of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war,—including all these, the appropriation for pensions was but little over $1,000,000. At all previous occasions in our history the pension expenditures have declined as the war period receded, but these conditions are now reversed, and the further we get from the War the greater becomes the expenditure on account of pensions.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

L. M. Austin and E. A. Austin, Carthage, fence.
G. W. Baker, Chicago, valve-lubricator (reissue).
C. A. Brainard, Chicago, picture-frame.
A. L. Butler and Bullock, Chicago, mining-drill.
W. H. Caldwell, Chicago, folding-coop.
T. H. Costello and Hall, Chicago, desk-hinge.
J. T. Cowles, Chicago, fire-escape ladder.
B. C. Cressey, Collinsville, gate.
W. W. Green and Stark, Chicago, exhaust-fan.
W. H. Higgins, Chicago, fruit-basket.
J. P. Neeley, Olney, burglar-guard.
S. W. Shaw, Chicago, combined cot and settee.
C. A. Taylor, Chicago, box-fastener (two patents).

WISCONSIN.

J. J. Angus, Cascade, blind.
J. H. Gressom, Erin, wagon-coupling.
C. E. Shultz, Fort Howard, tea-kettle top.
H. S. Sutter, Milwaukee, automatic vignetting apparatus.

MICHIGAN.

D. B. Bauder, Menominee, window-screen.
O. G. Davis, Ludington, car.
M. D. Halsey, Adrian, grain-drier.
N. P. Merchant, Blaine, stump-puller.

MINNESOTA.

J. H. Elward, Stillwater, harvester (reissue).

IOWA.

S. S. Barr, Waukon, traction-engine.
F. W. Ehlerding and Senne, Waverly, fanning-mill.
A. M. Jones and C. W. Jones, Oskaloosa, cabinet.
J. A. Mohr, Manchester, door-spring (two patents).
W. B. Schmitz, Farmington, elevator-roof.

INDIANA.

J. C. Banks, Vincennes, iron railing and fence.
D. C. Cripe, North Manchester, bee-hive.
D. A. Green, Rushville, horse-detacher.
W. B. Palmer, Goshen, stock-car.
W. L. Perry and Stagg, Greensburg, swinging-gate.
G. Snyder, Indianapolis, lounge.
J. M. Whitmore, Hobart, oil-stove.
H. B. & W. H. Wysong, North Manchester, molasses apparatus.

NEBRASKA.

R. S. Brown and Winters, Lincoln, window and door button.
D. S. Thomas, North Platte, windmill.

THE GREAT NORWEGIAN POET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Jan. 23.—Björnstjerne Björnson, the great Norwegian poet and author, lectured here last evening in the Norwegian Workingmen's Hall to a very large audience, and lectures Monday evening in the same hall. This great author was given a hearty reception by our citizens. He will remain here several days. A large number of people from Southern Minnesota are in the city to listen to this distinguished man.

EXPOSURE AND INTEMPERANCE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—Peter Keller, in his 49th year, was found dead in the bar-room of Jacob Klein this morning, where he had been tending bar for the last two weeks. Deceased was at one time chief clerk for Protonotary Ross, of this county, and was also a teacher of French and Latin in the High School of this city. A verdict of death from exposure and intemperance was rendered.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—John Vogel sued Dr. Engelbert Voerster to-day for $5,000 damages for personal injuries, and attaches his property pending the suit in the Circuit Court. The proceedings grew out of a personal encounter between the two at Besschl's saloon. Dr. Voerster is an ex-Coroner, and somewhat noted as a man of muscle.

I cannot express joy enough over the wonderful qualities of St. Jacobs Oil. For eight days I suffered with terrible pain in the back, almost in distraction, until I heard of St. Jacobs Oil, one bottle of which cured me completely. G. B. HAVERER, Foreman, N. Y. & N. H. S. B. Co., New Haven, Conn.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly Saturday.

A Bill Introduced for the Appointment of a Board of Steam-Boiler Inspectors.

Another to Abolish the Present Railroad and Warehouse Commission,

And to Form a New One Composed of the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney-General.

Rockwell, of Cook, Presents a Bill to Complete the Douglas Monument.

ILLINOIS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Senate met this morning at the usual hour.

The De Lang Pool bill was reported back from the Committee to which it was referred, and ordered to a second reading.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on a number of bills of minor importance.

Rules governing Conference Committees of the House and Senate were reported from the Committee on Rules and adopted. They do not differ materially from the rules in force last session.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Senator Mayfield offered a bill to amend the law instituting the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. It abolishes the present Board, and substitutes therefor a Board composed of the Secretary of State, State Auditor, and Attorney-General, giving them the same authority and powers as the present Board. It also gives the right to County Prosecuting Attorneys to institute suits on complaint filed, and authorizes the employment of special counsel in cases demanding it.

Senator Berggren presented a bill, the purport of which is to require county officers to keep their offices open for the transaction of business until 6 p. m. in the summer months, and 5 p. m. in the winter months.

Senator Sunderland offered a similar bill, fixing the time of closing the offices of county officers at 5 p. m.

STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION.

Senator Kuykendall offered a bill, which occasioned a great amount of speechmaking two years since. Mr. Kuykendall believes the bill would be productive of great public good, if passed, and prevent accidents resulting from the use of steam boilers by inexperienced engineers. The bill is as follows:

A BILL for an act to provide for the handling of steam, and for other purposes therein named.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be a Supervising Inspector-General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for two years, and he shall be selected with reference to his fitness and ability to systematize and carry into effect all the provisions of law relating to steam-boiler inspection service, and who shall be entitled to salary of $1,500 a year and his reasonable traveling expenses, or mileage, at the rate of five cents per mile, incurred in the performance of his official duties.

SEC. 2. There shall be one Supervising Inspector for each Congressional district now created or to be hereafter created, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each of them shall be selected for his knowledge, skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for the various purposes for which it may be used, and shall be a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam-boilers, and all parts of machinery employed in steaming. Each Supervising Inspector shall, until otherwise provided by law, be entitled to and receive a salary of $1,000 a year, together with his actual and reasonable traveling expenses, at the rate of five cents per mile, incurred in the performance of his duty, together with actual and reasonable expenses for transportation of instruments, which shall be certified and sworn to under such instructions as may be given by the Supervising Inspector-General.

SEC. 3. Each Supervising Inspector shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned to him, and shall inspect the boilers of all steam machinery before the same shall be used, and at least once a year thereafter. They shall subject all steam boilers to the hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy themselves by thorough examination that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient, that the flues are circular in form, that the fire line is at least two inches below the prescribed minimum water-line of the boilers; that the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby; and that such boilers and machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application without peril to life. They shall also satisfy themselves that the safety valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights of the safety-valves are properly adjusted, so as to allow no greater pressure in the boiler than the amount prescribed by the inspection certificate; that there is a sufficient number of gauge cocks properly inserted, and to indicate the pressure of steam; suitable steam registers to correctly record each excess of steam carried above the prescribed limit, and the highest point attained, and that there are reliable low-water gauges, and the fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnace whenever the water in the boilers falls below its prescribed limits, and that all adequate and certain provisions is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether the machinery attached to such boiler is in motion or not, and that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam. In subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers usually designated and known as high-pressure boilers, the Inspectors shall assume 110 pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler of forty-two inches in diameter, made in the best manner, of inspected iron plates, one-fourth of an inch thick, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether old or new, according to their strength compared with the standard, and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of 165 to 110. In subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers usually designated and known as low pressure boilers, the Inspectors shall allow as a working power for each new boiler a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it has been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and for which it has been found to be sufficient. Should the Inspectors be of the opinion that any boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as is above described, they may, for reasons to be stated specially in their certificate, fix the working pressure of each boiler at less than three-fourths of the test pressure. No boiler or pipe, nor any of the connections therewith, shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or other cause.

SEC. 4. When the inspection of a steam boiler is completed, and the Inspectors approve the boiler and its equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection in duplicate,—one to be delivered to the owner or operator of such boiler, and the other to be transmitted by them to the Supervising Inspector General, and by him filed in his office. Such certificate shall be verified by the oath of the Inspector signing it before a Clerk of a court of record in the county where such examination is made. If the Inspector refuse to grant a certificate of approval, he shall make a statement in writing and sign the same, giving the reasons for his disapproval.

SEC. 5. Any Inspector who willfully certifies falsely touching any steam-boiler, engine, machinery, or their appurtenances, or any of the equipments belonging thereto, or any matter or thing contained in any certificate signed and sworn to by him, shall be punished by fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every owner or operator of any steam-boiler to be used and operated within this State (except such as are used and operated under and by virtue of the laws of the United States) before using, or attempting to use or operate any such boiler, to make application to the Supervising Inspector of the Congressional district in which inspection is to be made, for a certificate of inspection, and if any person by himself, agent, or employé, shall operate or run any steam-boiler or engine, without first procuring a certificate of inspection from the Supervising Inspector of such district, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than $300 nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 7. No person, either as owner or operator of any steam boiler, shall be permitted to run or operate the same without first securing the services of a licensed engineer to operate and handle such steam boiler, together with the machinery thereto attached, and for every violation of this section the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500.

SEC. 8. Whenever any person applies for authority to perform the duties of engineer of any steam machinery the Inspector shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of steam machinery and his experience as an engineer, and also the proofs which he produces in support of his claim; and if, upon full consideration, the Inspector is satisfied that the applicant's habits of life, character, knowledge, and experience in the duties of an engineer are all such as to authorize the belief that he is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such station, the Inspector shall grant such applicant a license, authorizing him to be employed in such duties for the term of one year, in which the Inspector shall assign him to the appropriate class of engineers; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of negligence, unskillfulness, intemperance, or the willful violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of any of the laws of the United States in reference hereto.

SEC. 9. Before issuing any certificate of inspection to the owner or operator of any steam-boiler, such owner or operator shall pay to the Inspector the sum of $5 as a compensation for the inspection and examination made for the year. And every engineer licensed as herein provided shall pay to the Inspector for his examination and license the sum of $5 for each year. Such fees shall be paid into the State Treasury semi-annually, by the several Supervising Inspectors, the same as other fees are now required by law to be paid over to the Treasurer.

SEC. 10. Every Supervising Inspector of steam-boilers shall execute a proper bond to the people of the State of Illinois, to be approved by the Governor, in such form and upon such conditions as the Supervising Inspector-General may prescribe for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the payment, in the manner provided by law, of all moneys that may be received by him on account of his said office into the State Treasury.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of State shall procure for the several Supervising Inspectors such instruments, stationery, printing, and other things necessary for the use of their respective offices as may be required therefor; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount due for any of the articles required to be furnished by this act, upon the statement of the Secretary of State, when the same shall have been approved by the Supervising Inspector-General.

SEC. 12. The salaries of the Supervising Inspector-General, and of all Supervising Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and clerks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, together with their necessary traveling and other expenses when on official duty, shall be paid out of the revenues received into the Treasury from the inspection of steam-boilers and the licensing of engineers; which revenues, or so much thereof as may be necessary for these purposes, shall be permanently appropriated therefor.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Senator Wright presented a bill amending the law governing Justices and Constables. It reduces the number of Justices from five to two in towns where the population exceeds 5,000 inhabitants.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met this morning at the usual hour, with a fair attendance—for Saturday.

Another batch of petitions praying the passage of the Hinds bill was received and carefully laid away.

The Committee appointed to see whether the clerical force of the House had been sufficient to prepare the Journal for publication reported that it had not, with the exception of two days, when the business ran light.

Crews, of Wayne, introduced a bill to extend the term of office of Supervisors of towns to three years and provide for one-third of the Supervisors of each town retiring each year.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Rockwell, of Cook, introduced a bill reappropriating $4,798 for the completion of the Douglas monument at Chicago.

APPELLATE COURTS.

English, of Jersey, introduced a bill to rearrange the districts of the several Appellate Courts of the State. Under the bill the several districts will be composed of the following-named counties:

First—Cook.

Second—Boone, Bureau, Carroll, De Kalb, Du Page, Grundy, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Marshall, McHenry, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Rock Island, Stark, Stephenson, Warren, Whitesides, Will, Winnebago, Woodford.

Third—Adams, Brown, Cass, Calhoun, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermilion.

Fourth—Alexander, Bond, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, St. Clair, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Davis, of McDonough, presented a bill giving City Councils in cities and the Town Trustees in villages the power to license, regulate, and prohibit the liquor traffic, and extending their jurisdiction to two miles of the outer limits of said towns or villages. License to be granted only on a petition presented signed by a majority of all the legal voters of said town or village.

Wood, of Knox, presented a bill on the question of the office-hours of county officials. It is a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Berggren this morning.

The same gentleman offered a bill giving the right of reversion to original owners of property dedicated to public use for highways and streets after twenty years' failure on the part of the authorities to accept and use the property for the purposes dedicated.

PENITENTIARIES.

Collins, of Will, handed in a measure amending Sec. 21 of the law governing Penitentiaries. It provides that the Warden shall take charge of all money and other articles of property brought to the Penitentiary by convicts, said articles to be returned to the convict from whom they were taken on his discharge. The discharged convict shall also receive a suit of citizen's clothes of the value of $5, or its value in money; transportation to the place of conviction of said convict, or its equivalent in money; $5 to each convict whose term of confinement is two years or less; and $10 to those who serve over two years.

House Bill No. 75, appropriating $15,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Thirty-second General Assembly, which had been made the special order for the day, was then taken up, given a second reading, and ordered to a third.

Collins, of Cook, moved to make the order of the day Monday the first reading of House bills. Carried.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—The Senate is not in session to-day. The House agreed to hold morning sessions only after Monday next until otherwise ordered. The House finally passed the Senate bill authorizing executors and administrators to allow claims against decedents' estates when satisfied of their correctness without the intervention of the Courts.

MONOPOLY.

The Ohio Legislature to Be Called Upon to Enact Legislation to Prevent the Consolidation in Ohio of the Telegraph Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan 23.—For several days past it has been apparent that great opposition existed to the proposed consolidation of the American Union, Western Union, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies. It is now evident that leading members of the General Assembly have been consulted in reference to the advisability of passing a law which will prohibit the proposed consolidation. Public sentiment is so adverse to the proposed combination that it is now stated that when the Legislature convenes on Tuesday next a joint resolution will be offered calling for facts, as well as an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the power of the Legislature in the premises. Prominent attorneys are of the opinion that the proposed consolidation of the interests of the companies within the State can be prevented by an act of the Legislature, and cite as a precedent an act passed seven years ago which prevented the consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway and the Atlantic & Great Western Road,—two lines running parallel from Cincinnati to Cleveland. It is believed that an act similar to that which prevented the welding of these two roads into one would also be sufficient to prevent the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. The subject is attracting considerable attention.

THE DUBUQUE BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 23.—The Superintendent of the Dubuque Bridge has made his report for the year 1880. During the season 362 passenger steamers, 5,006 ton steamers, 655 barges, 223 wood boats, 1,030 log rafts, 316 lumber rafts, and twenty-nine tie rafts passed through the bridge; total number of draws, 3,159. The ferryboat made its first trip Jan. 27; first boat down, steamer Josie, Feb. 27; up, Arkama, March 18; the highest water occurred June 23, when it stood twenty-three feet eight inches above low-water mark of 1864, and the highest of any on record.

JOEL HENRY WELLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 23.—Joel Henry Wells lectured here Saturday evening to a small audience on "Charity and Cheek." He mildly criticised the Asylum Trustees and State Board of Charities, but mentioned no names and disappointed his hearers by his tameness.

There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines.

MISSING MAIL.

Seventeen Registered Packages Stolen from a Mail-Pouch.

The Theft Discovered in the Chicago Post-Office.

Probability that the Amount Stolen Does Not Exceed $200.

The Post-Office officials here were very much surprised the other day on finding that a registered letter-pouch had been cut open, and seventeen out of twenty-one envelopes containing money and valuables had disappeared. The bag was from Rochester, N. Y., and came on the Michigan Southern Road with a number of others. The train bearing them, though due at 7:40 Wednesday evening, did not arrive until nearly midnight. The pouches were taken out of the cars at the depot and weighed, and were in the sight of one or more clerks until put into the covered mail-wagon, in which they were conveyed to the Post-Office. They were unloaded about 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and at once taken into the Registery Department for distribution. When the Rochester pouch was picked up

A SLIT ABOUT SIX INCHES LONG

was found in its side, and, on opening it, only four packages were inside instead, of twenty-one, which the way-bill called for. Nothing could, of course, be done at such a time of the night towards discovering the thief, but as soon as Special Agent Henshaw made his appearance the facts were reported to him, and he went to work on the case. As five of the envelopes bore the stamp of the Rochester Post-Office, a telegram was sent there to ascertain their contents, the way-bill containing no information on that point. An answer was received that one had $10 in it, three others $5 each, and the other a ruby breastpin worth $8. From this it was pretty evident that the remaining twelve envelopes contained small sums. Rochester was the only large town where any of them was mailed, and, if the value of those from there was so insignificant, the ones from small towns in the vicinity, where there are no banks and no wholesale merchants, were apt to be of no particular account. This was the conclusion of Mr. Henshaw, who did not feel justified in going to the expense of telegraphing, and, therefore, wrote to the Postmasters for information. No replies have yet been received. Two of the four packages not stolen were for Chicago, and, like the other two, contained third-class matter.

THE SEVENTEEN ENVELOPES

stolen enclosed only one letter apiece, and were directed to small towns west of here, as were the two with merchandise in them. The thief could not have gotten more than $200 in all, if that much. A morning paper, however, with its usual accuracy, put the amount at from $100,000 to $150,000, the ridiculousness of which was appreciated by every one, as it is generally known that large amounts of money are not sent by registered letter, since, in case of loss, the Government is not responsible. The express companies transport all the cash except where the sum is so small that 25 or 50 cents would make a big hole in it.

The fact of the cutting of the pouch and the robbery was kept secret by the Post-Office officials, who are following in the wake of the police authorities of this city, who honestly believe that when a man steals anything he makes no effort to get away until he reads in the newspapers that his crime is known.

THE MORE PUBLICITY

given to anything of this kind, the better are the chances for detecting the thief, for, when thousands of people know the circumstances, some of them may get hold of a clew and notify the authorities. A start is often obtained in that way, and many a case has been worked to a successful conclusion from a point given in a letter, anonymous or signed, from a citizen. The Special Agents of the Post-Office have been working on this case four days and have discovered nothing; nor are they likely to now, as the thief has had ample time to cover his tracks, since only three or four officials have been aware of the robbery. The excuse given for keeping the matter quiet—that silence was necessary to catch the thief—is in truth mere pretense,

THE REAL REASON

being that the Post-Office officials did not want the people to know that they were so negligent. Where the cutting was done—whether on the train, at the depot, or in the Chicago Post-Office—no one knows; and no one ever will know, as the Special Agents in this district are not noted for their shrewdness, and never get at the bottom of a case which requires any detective ability.

THE ISRAELITES.

Jewish Colony in Palestine—Russian Section of the B'nai B'rith.

A meeting of Jewish citizens was held yesterday afternoon in Greenebaum's Hall for the purpose of considering the proposition to aid the Jewish colony in Palestine. There were about thirty present. Mr. Michael Peabody presided. The Rev. Simon Stampfer was present as the accredited agent of the colony. He stated that about sixty families had already established themselves between Jappa and Jerusalem, on 80,000 acres of land secured from the Turkish Government. It was proposed to settle there the persecuted Jews of Western Europe, and the object of the present subscription was to secure the needy colonists the tools and machinery necessary to cultivate land and enable the colonists to provide for their own wants. Speeches were made by the Rev. Drs. Felsenthal, Grossmann, Lipmanson, and Henry Greenebaum. The result of the discussion was the decision that a permanent organization be effected to secure systematic assistance to the Israelites who are making their homes in the ancient land of their race. Officers were accordingly elected as follows: President, Michael Peabody; Vice-Presidents, M. Greenebaum, Edward Elkan; Treasurer, M. Oesterricher; Secretary, A. S. Fisher; Directors, the Revs. B. Felsenthal, A. Norden, E. G. Hirsch, J. Grossman, Messrs. Charles Mandel, F. Kiss, H. F. Frank, S. Groak, Edward Stern; Trustees, Ignatz Herzog, the Rev. E. Lipmanson, L. Rosenberg; Collectors, Abraham Herzog, Herman Long, S. Pick, and Moses Weis. It was announced that $200 had been already subscribed, and this and all other collections will be forwarded through the foreign Consuls who are directing the colony.

The society of Russian Jews which applied to the convention of the B'nai B'rith held in this city last week for a charter, and who were refused by that body, has decided to hold a public meeting in Fairbank Hall Wednesday evening to protest against the action taken by the B'nai B'rith. They have very good speakers among their number, and the meeting will undoubtedly be an interesting one.

OPIUM.

The Chinese of San Francisco Desirous that Its Importation into This Country Shall Be Prohibited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Chinese Merchants' Exchange in this city, the object of which was to confer with reference to the opium trade, after a long discussion, it was decided that the only way to stop the consumption of that drug here was for the Government of the United States to stop its importation to this country. A petition was drawn up and signed, to be sent to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, requesting their Excellencies to confer with the Washington Government with a view to prohibiting the further importation of the article into the United States. The feeling was freely expressed that it was to be regretted that it had not been put in the new treaty.

The Lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

Pleasant, wholesome, speedy. Three adjectives that apply to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST front, south of Thirty-seventh-st., 100x198 feet; $150 per foot if taken at once. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE stone-front on Adams-st., near Lincoln, at a bargain; price $8,000; also pleasant residence southwest corner Monroe and Honore; lot 34x125; price $9,000. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE, with large corner lot, first-class location, West Side, $18,000; the best bargain now offered. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK AND RAILroad lots, 200 feet and upwards, on South Branch, suitable for elevators, large factories, etc. 10 acres between the boulevards north of Forty-ninth-st., very choice property. 28 acres in southwest corner of city. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$425 EACH—TWO LOTS 24x100 feet to alley, south front, on Owasco-st., half block southwest of Van Buren-st. cars at Western-av. These lots cost the present owner over $1,000 each, but he wants the money and is bound to sell; complete abstract to date. Where can you do better than this? Look at them and take a bargain when you can. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—E. A. WARFIELD, REAL estate broker, 95 Washington-st., offers for sale improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPerty belonging to an Eastern party will be sold at a great bargain: $2,500 3-story brick house, with all modern improvements, 1024 West Adams-st.; $1,800 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place; $1,800 2-story frame 10 rooms, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$2,000—A LARGE FRAME house and full size lot, 349 Burling-st. This property is a great bargain. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON CALUMET-av., west front, 25 feet east, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 149 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., with fifty feet of ground, $25,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE 40-acre tract now offered; close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS AT Fifty-ninth-st. and Rock Island Station, cheap, and easy terms. J. H. BISSELL, 53 Major Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$35 PER ACRE—A MAGnificent 300-acre farm, one mile from Delavan, Walworth County, Wis., and close to Chicago and Geneva Lake; three fine frame buildings, large barns, three orchards, lasting water, and good fences; one of the best pieces of land in the State at $35 per acre. It is a bargain.

$1,400 will buy 160-acre farm 6 miles from Lamont, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Decatur County, Iowa; 140 acres under fence; 100 acres under plow; good orchard, plenty of timber, and fair log house. This land was valued at $3,000 in 1875, when we loaned $800 on it. We foreclosed and took it at $1,350 a year ago. It is cheap at $2,500 to any one who wants a farm. $1,400 will buy it now.

Lots of other farms for sale everywhere.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS, houses and lots on the West Side, $1,500 to $3,500, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real-Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, WEST Side, near city limits. We have any number of applicants from bargain hunters. Owners will please let us hear from you. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—AT 281 MICHIGAN-AV., A large, pleasant, and nicely-furnished room, suitable for four gentlemen; also pleasant suite.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS — UNFURNISHED flat on the second floor; fine location, convenient to business. 40 Cass-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE, AND BASEMENT 22⅓x175 feet, No. 105 Madison-st. Inquire at 194 Clark-st., Room 5, in the forenoon. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 198 East Madison-st., from Feb. 1; also 2 lofts, 60x80, in the same locality. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st. Room 44.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman and wife two rooms, with or without board, on the North or West Side. Address G 90, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal; and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND silver. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in any amount above $1,000, at the lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $3,000 AND UPwards five years at 6 per cent, without commissions, on first-class improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms with board; all conveniences.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE Bridge—First-class day-board $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., near Madison-st.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPposite Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 394 State.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUTOGRAPH ALBUM—LIBERal reward if returned to O. C. FOSTER, 65 La Salle-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A BRACElet manufactured from sheet gold. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the office of WALKER, OAKLEY & CO., 179 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THOMAS SADLER, ATTORNEY AT Law, 88 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode, gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Offices: 34 Cortlandt-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the daily and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the eventful year of 1880. Address A 87, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

BOOKS.

WANTED—VOLS. 1 AND 3 ADJUtant-General's Report, State of Illinois, giving roster of volunteer regiments of the late War. Address C 84, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY OF unquestionable character wishes to correspond with a single gentleman or widower between 30 and 45 years of age, either in the southern part of Illinois or Iowa. Must be church-going, thoroughly temperate, and with a good business. Object matrimony, perhaps. Address A 252, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; A RElief clerk. Apply to WILL W. OWENS, 519 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK AND ASsistant bookkeeper. Apply H 10, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — LATHE-PLANER, VISE hands, and machine molders at Ottawa Iron Works, Perrysburg, Mich. Good pay; plenty of work; no labor troubles.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD FANCY CASsimere weavers at Springfield, Ill., Woolen Mills. DICKERMAN & CO.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS; A FOURhanded team on woman's first-class work, and two good lasters. Also a team on men's machine-sewed work. Only steady and good workmen need apply. I. BAUM & CO., 512 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE South; wages $1 per day, with cheap fare; 100 wood-choppers. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS TO cut furnace wood in Ohio; transportation furnished to the work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR salesman; permanent situation. Address L 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN STORE. APPLY at HASKELL BROS., Tribune Building.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC men, with or without experience, guaranteed desirable winter business and 400 per cent profit with our goods. Nothing for boys. Send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with references only. Call 389 Orchard-st., between Webster and Belden-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN a private family. Best of references required. Good wages. Inquire Sunday and Monday at 38 East Indiana-st., corner Cass.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND do general housework in a boarding-house. Call at 225 Thirty-eighth-st. Monday or Tuesday. Wages $4.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE-girl, from 16 to 18 years, at 2808 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 130 Ashland-av., corner Monroe. Call at 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, or 6 to 7 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED lady proof-readers; none others need apply. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale grocery. A young man who has been employed for the past seven years in New York City as bookkeeper, seeks a similar position in Chicago; references A 1. Address C 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced stenographer and type-writer operator. Address Box 406, Ithaca, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man in a wholesale house as billing or receiving clerk. Willing to begin work in any department. Best of city references. Address, within three days, G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scandinavian widow, to wash in private families. Call at 213 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES in need of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EMERSON PIANOS. | UPRIGHT and Square. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS Are celebrated for their beautiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of action, durability, and elegance of finish. Established 40 years. Sold for cash, or on time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

KIMBALL, SHONINGER, | ORGANS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on installments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST. PIANOS AND ORGANS. PIANOS. BRILLIANT TONED AND DURABLE. HIGH PRICED. LOW PRICED. FOR CASH. ON SMALL PAYMENTS. FOR RENT. ORGANS. PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

WILL OFFER MONDAY, JAN. 24, UNtil sold, a few special bargains in second-hand pianos, such as F. C. Lighte & Co., Knabe, Hallet, Davis & Co., Chickering, Great Union, and others. Prices $100, $150, $175, $200, and $250. Purchasers desiring to pay in installments can be accommodated. Pianos can be seen at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR ALL—THE same bought and sold; active and silent partnerships, and loans negotiated. Real estate, and business matters in general confidentially attended to at the Western Business Agency, office 13, 137 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished boarding-house for ladies; first-class and strictly private; will sell cheap, as I want to go West. Address C 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET in a good location and doing a good business, including horses and wagons and all fixtures; a good chance for one or two young men. M 1, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN ONE OF the suburbs; a first-class opportunity for a German druggist or physician. For particulars apply to LEOPOLD MAYER, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF JEWELRY AND fixtures (fresh); about $2,000 required; annual sales, $4,500; repairing, $1,000; worth a bonus, but none asked. Address at once C 11, Tribune office.

ICE-HOUSE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP; 100x125; connected with a good solid brick barn; room enough for buggies, beside ten horses, etc. Inquire at 2568 South La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF CHUNKY WORK-HORSES, 6 and 7 years old, weigh 2,800 pounds, for sale cheap; bright bays; good workers in all harness; must be sold immediately; owner has no use for them; were taken for debt; no reasonable offer refused; warranted sound and kind; seen at barn 358 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

SEE THIS BARGAIN—$200 WILL BUY a good, young, sound team of work-horses; they are in good condition; are good, true pullers; they weigh 2,600 pounds, and warranted; would sell separate and give a week's trial; they cost $425 last spring; they are acclimated and city-broke; owner has given up business. Call at private stable in alley in rear of residence No. 1234 Indiana-av. Number on stable.

SEVERAL FINE BUSINESS AND driving horses for sale at reasonable prices, at 192 and 194 East Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS the best adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 361 West Madison.

MRS. DR. ELLIS, ASTROLOGIST, reads correctly, by the planets ruling at your birth, all events of life, if good or bad; they show when, where, and what most successful in, where most healthy and happy, sickness, length of life, friends if true, enemies, property lost or stolen, result of undertaking, inheritance; answers questions on all subjects incident to human life; by planetary time and number selects prize numbers in lottery for all persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December. Persons at a distance attended by letter. Sitting daily 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Office 256 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASsortment of new and second-hand fire and fire and burglar proof safes which we will sell cheap. Send for descriptive circular and prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 cash, in a profitable business. Address Chicago Furniture Co., Albert Lea, Minn. References exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOAKES' AUTOMATIC SHADING Pen; set of 3 by mail, $1; trade price on application. A. J. BURBANK, Western Agent, 5 Tribune Building.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Minstrel entertainment.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Morton & Homer's Minstrels.

Central Music-Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. The Stoddard Lectures.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Engagement of George W. Thompson. "Yacup."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Marino's Novelty Combination.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. M. B. Curtis. "Sam'l of Posen."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Sol Smith Russell. "Edgewood Folks."

Exposition Building.
Lake front, opposite Adams street. Whale exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1881.

SLIGHTLY colder and cloudy weather is the prospect for to-day.

A DISASTER to the British in South Africa is reported, the garrison at Sydenburg having surrendered to the Boers.

THERE is no such thing as staying the conquering march of the ruthless Chilian invaders. The last report is to the effect that the capitulation of Callao, the chief commercial city of Peru, has followed close upon the surrender of Lima.

THE vicious pastime of snow-balling led to a tragedy at Des Moines, Ia., last week. One of the boys engaged in the pelting process got angry and with a dirk stabbed another lad three times in the back, so that he will probably die.

THE storm of the past forty-eight hours in Chicago appears to have been almost ubiquitous so far as the North American Continent is concerned. From nearly every latitude and longitude come reports of heavy snow and sleet.

IN the case of Paymaster Nelson, of the army, the President has approved the severe sentence passed by the general court-martial—viz.: dismissal from the service, penitentiary imprisonment at hard labor for two years, and the payment of a fine of $2,500.

A QUEER accession, and for a queer reason, is made to the ranks of the Republicans in the French Chambers. M. de La Fauconnerie, a prominent Bonapartist, and member of the Chamber of Deputies, announces that in view of the popular success of the Republic and on account of the death of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial, he will hereafter be found on the Republican side.

ARKANSAS Republicans have begun to realize the danger of the completion of a Cabinet by President Garfield without any of their assistance. Accordingly they assembled in large numbers at Little Rock Saturday night and adopted a resolution urging the President-elect to consider the propriety of awarding a portfolio to the Hon. Mifflin W. Gibbs, a colored man of prominence, who now holds the office of Register of the Land Office at Little Rock.

THE local religious events of yesterday which are chronicled in our columns this morning include a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas on "The Things That Abide"; by Prof. Swing, on "The Useful in Religion"; a memorial sermon by the Rev. George C. Needham, at the Chicago-Avenue Church, on the "Early Life, Conversion, and Ministry of the Evangelist Moorhouse"; a sermon by the Rev. F. A. Noble, of Union Park Congregational Church, on the subject of "Our Next Mayor"; and an account of the annual meeting at Farwell Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

IT appears that the amount stolen in the mail robbery discovered in this city last week was greatly exaggerated; that instead of being $100,000 to $150,000, as stated by a sensational sheet which gave it publication, it will not be far in excess of $200. Such exaggerations are a natural outcome of the foolish practice of attempting to suppress and conceal from the public the fact that crimes of this character have been committed. The Post-Office officials have gained nothing by their secretiveness, and even though they should succeed in making it clear that not more than $200 in value was stolen they would not be able to conceal the fact that the robbery was one which implies grave negligence or looseness at some point in the railway mail service.

AFTER allowing for the numerous days which, through rule and precedent, are otherwise employed and are not available for the purposes of general legislation, there actually remain but twenty-six days in which to finish up the business of the Forty-sixth Congress. A large part of this time will be consumed in discussion, amendment, and conference upon the different appropriation bills, so that, apart from these, there is no encouragement to expect that the present Congress will do anything whatever toward supplying the really vital legislation required by the country. With a clear working majority in both branches the Democratic party must alone bear the responsibility of the shameful do-nothingism that has characterized the Forty-sixth Congress, and must stand before the country as a party unfaithful to its trusts and unmindful of the needs and interests of the Nation.

DETAILS are received of a sickening railway horror which occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad at a point between Owego and Tioga, N. Y. By the breaking of one of the locomotive drive-wheels, which snapped off close to the axle, the entire train, which was moving at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track. Nearly every car rolled over once or twice, but the postal and express cars were especially unfortunate. In the postal-car were four employés of the railway mail service, while the express-messenger occupied the express-car alone. Both cars took fire instantly upon being overturned, and the five men imprisoned inside were roasted alive. It happened singularly that not another person on the wrecked train was injured.

THE showing made by Prof. Hind relative to the shameful frauds practiced upon the United States in the cooking up of statistics to influence the award of the Halifax Commission is fully substantiated in a report by Consul-General Jackson to the United States Government. Consul Jackson's report, which antedates the charges of Prof. Hind, and therefore cannot be accused of having been prepared with a view to backing up those charges, shows conclusively that there were great discrepancies in the Canadian fishery figures, and that the value of the fish product to Canadian fishermen and the profits enjoyed by the Americans were grossly overestimated. A very clear case is made out of sharp practice by the Canadian Government to pile up the damages to be extorted from the United States.

THE question of adjusting the next Congressional reapportionment so as to satisfy the demands of justice and promote the interests of the Democratic party is one which gives the House Census Committee a great deal of trouble. Chairman Cox favors an increase of the House membership to 301, some of the Democrats want it kept at 293, the present figure, while others clamor for an increase to 311. It so happens that many of the States are peculiarly affected by the question of apportionment, and that the South is especially interested in deriving as much advantage as possible in the selection of a basis of representation. The subject presents many curious and complex phases, and it will not be surprising if the present Congress fails altogether in agreeing upon the provisions of an Apportionment bill.

MR. KUYKENDALL has introduced in the Illinois Senate a bill which might pass for an excellent burlesque on legislation, if it were not evidently meant to be serious, the purpose of which is to create a complete system of State boiler-inspection. The bill contemplates the appointment of an Inspector-General of Boilers, and one Deputy-General Boiler-Inspector for each Congressional district. There would thus be at the outset twenty salaried State officials whose sole duty would be to wander over the State in the alleged inspection of boilers in Illinois. While the scheme is utterly useless, experience teaches that this would be only the beginning of a much more expensive system. If the bill should become a law, it would soon be found by persons interested that the staff of Boiler-Inspectors was lamentably insufficient for the proper performance of the work in so large a State, and that the salaries paid were wretchedly inadequate to compensate the itinerating Inspectors. Pressure could be brought to bear on the Legislature to secure an increase of salary for the Inspector-General of Boilers and the nineteen Deputy General Inspectors of Boilers. There would be an effort to have assistants appointed to relieve the Deputies of the arduous and degrading work of actually inspecting sooty boilers in person. In time, as the State increased and boilers multiplied, it is quite probable that each Deputy would find it impossible to discharge his duties without an office and a staff of clerks, a horse and buggy to carry him around on his official rounds, and a lawyer to advise him what course to pursue when boilers should blow up in spite of his inspection. The absurdity of Kuykendall's measure is self-evident. The Federal inspection now extends to steamers on navigable waters. The railway companies have the most powerful motives of self-interest and economy to maintain a rigid inspection of their own. Municipal inspection in Chicago and other cities covers a large proportion of the stationary engines, and ample authority exists in County and Township Boards to supply any other deficiencies. Unless Mr. Kuykendall can bring forward reasons which are now unknown and inconceivable for the adoption of his clumsy and expensive scheme his bill will get a very scant show of courtesy in either branch of the Legislature.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The New York school of politicians, as it is given out by the organs, are now making a grand combination to force upon the President-elect the appointment of a Wall-street man to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the person selected is Mr. Levi P. Morton.

To accomplish this result the usual practices of desperate political gamesters will be adopted. The unity and success of the Republican party will be menaced by threats of division and disruption; the Republican majority will be represented as imperiled by disaffection, and the President-elect warned that his Administration will be slaughtered on the threshold unless the demands of the New York satraps are conceded.

What is it that is demanded? It is nothing less than that the Custom-House of New York, with its dependent offices, shall be made as in the past the great central and corrupt agent of a close political and personal machine, and placed under the protection of a facile tool, called Morton, seated in the Treasury Department. What such a combination means the country well understands. It is not a new thing. The country, and especially the Western States, are well informed as to the personal and official dishonesty which such a combination can be made to cover. The people of the Western States have a lively experience of what the New York Custom-House can be when under an irresponsible but sympathetic chief. It took years of labor, under the friendly aid of Secretary Sherman, to break up the dishonest combinations whereby all importations outside of the New York Custom-House were made impossible through the systematic smuggling and undervaluations permitted to New York importers, and when New York merchants could sell imported goods publicly for less money than the same goods could be purchased for in Europe and honestly invoiced, appraised, and taxed. The merchants of the Western States have a lively recollection of the frauds whereby they were forced to abandon importations, and to buy in New York City, and have reason to thank Secretary Sherman for his successful coöperation in exposing this dishonesty and in rooting out the dishonest officers. Had a creature of the New York corrupt political gang been in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, the New York Custom-House would have continued until this day its wholesale corrupt practices and policy.

It is to be assumed that, as a matter of local patronage, the Custom-House in New York will be awarded to the dominant faction in the Republican party in that State, and for that very reason no man from that locality, or owing personal or political allegiance to any man or set of men less than the Republican party of the whole United States, should be placed in the Treasury. Think of what the New York Custom-House would be with a man of straw, a mere figure-head, a mere shadow of the local Boss, holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Who is Mr. Morton? He is a gentleman new in politics. He has been a stock-jobber and Wall-street broker. Some years ago he stated on oath before a Committee of Congress that previously he had been opposed to syndicates in negotiating National loans; but that he had changed his opinion, because there was money to be made in them, and he intended for that reason to be in the next syndicate. In the meantime he has become rich dealing in National, railroad, and other securities, and he is now going into the Treasury—if he can. Outside of the broker's business he has no knowledge of finance, and none of the men who have won fame as financiers obtained their knowledge in a broker's office. The gentleman is in politics, having bought his way, and having made his purse serviceable to the local caucuses, which dispense places to the highest bidder; but the caucus is not the school in which to study the science of National finance. The gentleman, it is conceded, has attained high social position. He has no equal as a dinner-server, and his entertainments have all the supremacy that taste and unlimited wealth can command. Politically he would be the representative of the cabal whose chief sits in the Senate and assumes to dictate to Presidents, Cabinets, and Congress. Wall street would be delighted, and would claim him as the first gambler taken from the Stock Board to rule over the National Treasury.

Against such an appointment the moral sense of the country would instinctively revolt. It would be accepted as an evidence of National decay in moral sensibility. It would be a recognition of the Stock Exchange as an integral part of the Government, and an installation of the Secretary of the Treasury as the National pool-seller.

No President, no matter to what extent he enjoyed the confidence of the country, could hope to retain the popular respect and support after calling such a man, with such surroundings, such a history, and owing such an allegiance to the most corrupt political faction in the land, to the head of the National Treasury. No act which the President could perform would so promptly wreck an Administration and destroy National respect for the Government as to affiliate the Treasury Department with Wall street. Jay Gould's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury could be partly defended on the ground of the natural ability and experience of the man, but the appointment of a man of dough, to be handled and fashioned by the corruptionists in the revenues offices and in the brokers' rooms in Wall street, would be totally indefensible.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

The bloody war between Chili and Peru, which has now been waged for nearly two years with almost unvarying success to the arms of the former, dates so far back and has so radically changed in its character that the original cause is probably unknown to the majority of our readers. It dates back to 1872, and the first quarrel was with Bolivia. A boundary question had been settled amicably between Bolivia and Chili in 1866, and fixed a neutral zone, the revenue in which, to be derived from guano and mineral deposits, was to be collected by the two Governments and equally divided. All went well until 1872, when Bolivia evinced a determination to avoid settlements. It soon became apparent that Peru was at the bottom of this act of bad faith. In 1872 the development of the nitrate of soda industry in the Peruvian Province of Tarapaca, by Chilian workmen and capital, received so great an impulse and became so prosperous that the Peruvian Government forced the owners to sell out to it, thus working a great loss to the Chilians. It was found, however, that these proceedings would not profit Peru unless the nitrate beds in the neutral zone were also included. Peru, therefore, proposed to Bolivia and Chili a grand combination of nitrate monopoly. Chili refused to join, and Bolivia could not do so without Chili's consent, owing to the treaty. Peru then entered into secret negotiations with Bolivia, which led to a secret offensive and defensive alliance in 1873. In February, 1879, Bolivia, believing that war was inevitable between Chili and the Argentine Republic, confiscated the nitrate works belonging to the former in the neutral zone, in direct violation of treaty, whereupon Chili declared war against her. The Peruvians, meanwhile, after greatly strengthening their army and navy, sent an Ambassador to Chili, who denied that there was any secret treaty between Peru and Bolivia. On the 17th of March, 1879, the Chilian Minister at Lima demanded of the Peruvian Government a declaration of neutrality. Peru evaded an answer. On the 24th Chili repeated her demand, and then Peru, finding that she could no longer maintain her equivocal position, admitted that she could not remain neutral on account of her alliance with Bolivia. Enraged with Bolivia's violation of her treaty and with Peru's treachery, and double-dealing, and falsehood, on the 5th of April Chili declared war against both Powers.

At the commencement of this war the sympathies of the world were unquestionably with Chili: first, because she was the victim of treachery; and second, because it was not to the interest of the world that she should join with Peru and Bolivia in their great nitrate monopoly. From the first set battle of the war, which was a naval one, off Iquique, to the capture of Lima, the Chilian record has been one of almost consumit victories, though the Peruvians have outnumbered the Chilians on every occasion. Up to November, 1879, the war was confined to the sea, but it was waged with such valor and desperation that the Chilians not only recovered the nitrate territory in the neutral zone and seized the Peruvian beds also, but they almost annihilated the Peruvian navy. Then followed a long succession of brilliant land victories at Mejillones, Pisagua, Iquique, San Francisco, and Dolores. After these victories they overran Peru and held it at their mercy. Up to this time the Chilians had the sympathy of other nations,—for Peru richly deserved severe punishment,—and they had proved themselves to be gallant soldiers; but, once in possession of Peruvian territory and in a situation where they could afford to be magnanimous and to be satisfied with fair guarantees and indemnity, the entire character of the war changed. Bravery turned to barbarity, and the most inhuman excesses were perpetrated. Towns and villages were given over to the soldiery. Not even the women were spared, and Chili stained her arms with brutal atrocities. At this point the United States offered her services as a mediator between the two Powers, but the offer was either rejected or contemptuously disregarded. Flushed with their success, having overpowered Bolivia and holding Peru at their mercy, the Chilians commenced their victorious march towards Lima, marking their route with horrible excesses. When almost within sight of the Capital they offered conditions to the Peruvians which the latter could not accept, as it involved the extinction of Peru as an independent Power. Then followed the decisive battles of Milleflores and Chorillos, in the suburbs of the Capital, which led to its occupation. It is not impossible that the rich and ancient Capital will be given over to sack and destruction, as the Chilians have threatened. It now becomes the duty of our Government to again interfere in the interests of common humanity. The Peruvians were long ago sufficiently punished for their duplicity, and if our Government, under the operation of the Monroe policy, can interfere in the interests of a stock-jobbing ring with Central American affairs, there is no excuse for its inaction in a case which involves the autonomy of a South American Power, great commercial interests, and common humanity. It should make its demands known through the proper channels with promptness and emphasis.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESS.

The Senate of the United States has again entered upon an often repeated, but always profitless, experiment of trying to detect and punish the publication of public documents relating to matters pending in secret session. It seems a copy of the treaty lately negotiated with China has found its way into the newspapers before the slow-going Senate had fairly got to work upon it. The discussion in the Senate is of course eclipsed by the discussion of the treaty in the press of the country, and long before the Senate comes to a vote public opinion throughout the country will have been formed and fully expressed. Without stopping at this time to consider the utility of having secret sessions of the Senate at all, it is enough to say that the time has long since passed when secrecy in legislation can be tolerated in this country. The fact that no effort has been made to abolish executive or secret sessions of the Senate has been that practically such sessions have ceased to be secret. The action, and even the yeas and nays of Senators, in the Senate during these sessions are published next day with as much regularity as are the proceedings of the regular session. This has been more or less the case ever since Col. Benton, thirty years ago, published in the papers his speeches made in executive session, and his right to do so could not be questioned. All the treaties made by the United States with foreign Governments have been made public during their consideration in the Senate, and the Senate has never failed to make itself ridiculous by its abortive efforts to punish such publications. In one or two instances it was guilty of oppression, if not cruelty, but it always failed to convict any person of a violation of the rules of the Senate. The reason for such failure is due to the fact that no such violation of the rules has ever taken place. Every newspaper man knows this to be true, but the Senate persistently insists that because a document printed in so-called confidence finds its way into the papers, therefore somebody of necessity must have violated that confidence. This is the impotent conclusion always adopted by the Senate, despite the fact that the rank absurdity of such conclusion is patent to all other men. It is not likely that the present investigation will be any more successful than those which have preceded it. Its only result will be to establish how mistaken the Senate has been, and is, in its estimate of the intelligence and integrity of the reporters for the public press.

THE INSOLENCE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The San Francisco manifesto of Leland Stanford, the President of the Central Pacific Road, in answer to the questions propounded by the New York Board of Trade Committee on Fares and Freights, is the most arrogant, insolent, and supercilious retort that has yet been made to the people by the gigantic monopolies now seeking to control this country, and ought to arouse the people to a sense of their danger at the hands of these railroad plutocrats who have grown rich on their plunderings and waxed insolent on unearned wealth. The general tenor of this extraordinary manifesto is to the effect that he and other railroad monarchs have a divine right which cannot be questioned by people, Congress, or Courts, that they are absolute in power, and that their decrees cannot be controvered or their freight charges criticised.

Stanford starts out with the proposition that the Declaration of Independence clearly enunciates the principle that governments are instituted to secure to the people "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but takes no account of the fact that the very essence of a republican form of government is to secure the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, and not to secure the greatest amount of wealth to plutocrats who have made their money in the unscrupulous manner in which he has done. He follows this generality with a second: "The essence of ownership is control," says this arrogant plutocrat who controls 800 miles of Government-built railroad from San Francisco to Salt Lake, constructed upon the credit of the United States. So the thief riding the horse he has stolen from his neighbor might say, "My essence of ownership is my control of the horse." The essence of ownership unquestionably is control, but it must be rightful control.

Mr. Stanford's generalities are not of so much account as his broad declaration of absolute power growing out of his control of property that he and his syndicate never acquired by their own capital. What will anger the people of this country is his insolent declaration of the power of a road that was built with their money and credit. Having built their road out of the first mortgage, they put the proceeds of the second-mortgage bonds loaned to the road by the Government into their pockets. The second-mortgage bonds were not needed to build the road, nor was the land-grant either. Not content with this, they have pocketed the proceeds of eight or ten million acres of land, besides defaulting their interest on the Government bonds. They have grabbed and pocketed $75,000,000 of the people's money in bonds, lands, and operating profits. All that they have was given them by the General Government and the municipalities of California. They have robbed California, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada. They control a road not built with their money, but with other people's money, upon which they have not even paid the interest, and then declare themselves superior to the Government, the Courts, and the people. Even the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are defied by this plutocrat who sets himself up as the court of highest appeal. "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark." Even Commissioners must exercise no control over a road whose syndicate owns nothing but what it has stolen.

Railroads, he contends, must be left free to corruptly control elections. Their purpose, says this representative of the insolence of gigantic monopolies, is not to serve the public but to make money for the stockholders regardless of the people, and so they may justly charge one more than another for similar service, and are not to be interfered with by decisions of Courts nor the legislative power.

The sum and substance of this extraordinary and insolent manifesto is, that a gang of grabsters have the right to put their hands in the Public Treasury and into the pockets of the people, take out seventy or eighty millions of dollars, and do with it what they please, and that neither Government nor people have the right to open their mouths or to complain when their rights are invaded. These autocrats, with a power more absolute than that of the Czar, and that power based upon the fruits of robbery and fraud, deliberately assert that they are superior not only to the Government which gave them their property, and to their public creditors, but to the whole people, and have the power, which must not be questioned, to fix rates, to fix the price of labor, to tell men what they shall eat and drink, and upon what conditions they may live. This being the position of Stanford and his gang of monopolists, it is time for the American people, through the Government, to assert their power, and not only to rebuke this insolence, but to compel the Pacific Railways built on Government credit to be managed with some reference to the public interests and general good.

THE IMPENDING VACANCY ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Justice Swayne, who has been on the Supreme Bench eighteen years, and is now advanced in age, considerably beyond threescore and ten, to accept the provisions of the law concerning the retirement of Justices and send in his resignation to the President during the current week. Persons who are supposed to be informed of the intentions of the President with reference to the vacancy say that he has fully resolved to tender the appointment to Mr. Stanley Matthews, which strikes the general public as one unfit to be made, and as approaching in some of its aspects a public scandal. This opinion is shared by almost the entire legal profession outside of Ohio, and by many in it. There are a variety of good and sufficient objections to the elevation of Mr. Matthews to the Supreme Bench, and three in particular, any one of which should be sufficient to prevent his nomination.

1. He has neither the record nor the judicial make of mind that a Supreme Judge ought to have. He is a good railroad attorney, a smooth and plausible orator, and a shrewd manager of a case. But he has not the judicial temperament; he is erratic and partisan. His reputation is that of a vested-right corporation attorney, and his sympathies are so entirely on that side and against the people that he did not hesitate to defend the Pacific Railroad vultures in the Senate against the application of the legally unassailable principles of Judge Thurman's bill to compel them to pay at least a small part of their defaulted interest.

2. Mr. Matthews' personal and political relations to President Hayes have been of such a peculiar nature that his appointment would reflect discredit on it if it did not tarnish the honor of the Supreme Bench. It would be suspected and said that Mr. Matthews was made a Supreme Judge on account of very questionable services in the "fair count" Louisiana business,—services which in the case of other men have already been so conspicuously rewarded as to bring reproach upon an Administration otherwise pure and honorable. President Hayes would thus in the closing days of his Administration inaugurate a practice, which happily has been unknown up to this time, of making personal partisan service a condition of promotion to the Supreme Court, the inevitable consequence of which would be to degrade the character of the judiciary and make its judgments less respected or deserving of respect.

3. Mr. Matthews is not the man for the place, because he comes from a State that has at present two members of the Court and from a circuit that has three members. The retirement of Judge Swayne will give an opportunity, which has been long desired by members of the Bar, for the appointment of a resident of the Seventh Circuit, embracing the great States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, to the Bench. When Judge Davis resigned four years ago his place was filled by Judge Harlan, of Kentucky (of the Ohio Circuit), and there was no complaint at that time, both because the appointment was so eminently a fit one to be made and because it was felt that the South should have a representative in the Court. The South now has two Judges, and it is time the member of the Court taken from the Seventh Circuit should be returned to it. If the appointment should go to the Sixth Circuit at all, it ought not to go to Ohio, but to Michigan; and if it were to go to Ohio it should not be conferred on Stanley Matthews. There are far better fitted men than he in the State, and in the circuit there is Judge Cooley, of Michigan, who rises high above all competition in the Sixth District on the score of learning, experience, character, reputation, and judicial fitness.

For the cry of locality as it is applied in ordinary political appointments THE TRIBUNE has little respect. But it has a special propriety and significance in the case of the Supreme Court, the members of which actually travel the circuit, and are required to be familiar with the statutes of the States composing them. To appoint Mr. Stanley Matthews as a supernumerary representative of the Sixth Circuit while the Seventh Circuit remains without a member of the Court would be regarded by most lawyers and citizens, without distinction of party, as an indefensible sacrifice of public interests to a low view of private gratitude and political obligation. And if Mr. Hayes allows these considerations to control his choice the Senate should not confirm it, but let the vacancy remain unfilled till after the 4th of March—now only a few weeks hence.

THE bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections which has been introduced into the House of Commons is a radical measure. The staff employed by a candidate is cut down to narrow limits, and the paid canvassers are to be altogether abolished. Persons guilty of bribery are to be sent to hard labor for six months, to be forever disqualified for standing again at the same place, and their conviction is to be insured by setting the Public Prosecutor at them as soon as they are found in the course of an election petition to have been implicated in any corrupt practices. Meanwhile the voter who has received a bribe is to be deprived of his franchise for ten years, and no man is any longer to be allowed a conveyance to and from the place of voting. The most stringent rules of all are those which are aimed at the publicans. Any one of them who allows bribery on his premises is to forfeit his license, and the committee-rooms are not to be held in any public house. Giving and accepting bribes are so common and general in honest and decent England that it is extremely doubtful whether the corrupt practices can be broken up by any legislation short of universal disfranchisement.

THE Rock Island *Union* says:

An important enterprise has been inaugurated at La Salle in the beginning of the erection of sulphur and sulphuric acid works by Matthiesson & Hegeler. The principal building will be 450 feet in length by eighty feet wide, and will contain half a million feet of lumber. There are no similar works in the United States, the factory having been built on original plans, and will convert the dense, sulphurous fumes thrown off in the process of zinc smelting into flour of sulphur and the acid. The works will be completed in ninety days and will employ 100 hands or more. It is likely that a portion of the sulphur made will be used in match-making.

COL. ANDREW JACKSON KUYKENDALL, of Vienna, Johnson County, Ill., has a bill before the Legislature to create a gang of new tax-eaters. The State debt has been paid, but some legislators assume that the public expenditures must be kept up all the same. Mr. Kuykendall proposes to create the office of Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Boilers for the State, with one Inspector for each Congressional district. The salaries of these officers are $1,500 for the Chief and $1,000 each for the Deputies per year, and their traveling expenses! These Inspectors are to travel the State and keep all the boilers in good condition. As such a force would be wholly insufficient, it would grow rapidly into County, City, District, and Village Inspectors, and the number would soon equal that necessary to make up a State Convention. The boiler-inspection business would soon grow into a Department of the Government, equal in point of numbers to the employés of the public charities. There is no necessity for such a bill. Every county, city, or town where such an officer is needed can be provided whenever the municipalities may think proper to have one. Kuyk's scheme is devised merely to create offices for henchmen and partisan loafers who want to live off the public and are too lazy or shiftless to earn their own living.

GATH says that Jay Gould was the most munificent giver to party funds at the late Presidential campaign:

At first sullen and indignant at his treatment by the party, he relented toward the October ides, and gave his check for $100,000. Afterward he gave $10,000 more in a strait. William Vanderbilt also inclined toward Hancock at the beginning, but finally gave $20,000 to the Morton Committee. Levi P. Morton gave $5,000. His partner, Bliss, gave $5,000. Afterward the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. gave $5,000. This is the extent, as far as known, of Mr. Morton's subscription. When Gould's friend, G. M. Dodge, was approached by the Financial Committee, he is reported to have said: "We (that is Gould) shall give nothing. We gave $25,000 in 1876 to Chandler's Committee and got ourselves kicked for it." He referred to Edmunds' bill regulating the Pacific Railroad. George W. Childs, so far as known, gave nothing, not seeing the place in such a private form of philanthropy to get in his advertisement.

The amounts subscribed by the Democratic magnates have not yet been made public, but some of them were big ones.

THE Philadelphia *Press* and *American*, the two influential Republican newspapers, approve the bolt of the Grow men from the caucus. The *American* says manfully:

Of what avail to argue that the caucus is binding? There are fifty Representatives who refuse to be bound, and who plant themselves upon the approval of the people. They are men whose character and purposes must be respected. They embrace a large proportion of the most intelligent, faithful, and worthy members. They are undeniably animated by honorable impulses, and come from many of the best constituencies of the State. Behind them is a powerful and earnest sentiment which sustains their position, and which demands that Pennsylvania shall secure a strong, able, and unexceptionable Senator.

The *Press* says that the bolters undoubtedly reflect faithfully and represent the wishes of their constituents.

THE Bloomington *Pantagraph* takes *au serieux* the *I.-O.'s* old "Indian Bureau" squib. After Dan Shepard first invented it, several years ago, the manager of the *I.-O.* plagiarized it, and has been passing it off as original ever since. On an average of once a week, for four or five years, Penn rechews Dan's stale quid. No end-man ever repeated a worn-out old quirk so often, or with so much relish. It is really amusing to see the *I.-O.* manager after writing the musty squib for the thousandth time throw back his head, open his mouth from ear to ear, and utter a loud asinine haw-haw at the consanred smartness of Dan's ancient joke, palmed off on his readers as the donkey's own brilliant conception.

SECRETARY EVARTS tells the Indianapolis *Journal* that the President's Southern policy was laid before Senator Morton, by him approved, and by him would have been championed in the Senate had he lived.

That he meant what he said was perfectly evident from the course he pursued during the short time after President Hayes' inauguration that he was permitted to live. If he had been spared there would have been many differences in the course that the Administration has pursued. When he died we found no able Republican champion in the Senate. Senator Matthews accorded with the President's views, and assumed that rôle, but he was not a Morton. Conkling and others completely routed him. The want of Morton affected the course of President Hayes' Administration more than any other cause.

THE Philadelphia *Times* printed a double leaded editorial article Friday morning headed "The Revel of the Wreckers," in which it advises "sensible business-men to take pause and calmly view the Revel of the Wreckers, now on daily exhibition in our centres of money and trade," and says: "In all the insane inflation of war times the tide of reckless and unhealthy speculation never surged so defiantly against the legitimate business and prosperity of the country; and there is the graver cause for alarm in the fact that it seems to startle no one. All know that such a revel of the wreckers must bring a certain and a fearful reckoning, and that the wilder the revel the speedier and more overwhelming must be the revulsion."

THE Irish element is getting to be very strong in the Senate. There is Jones of Florida, a native Irishman; Fair of Nevada, a native Irishman; Sewell of New Jersey, the same; and Oliver of Pennsylvania, if he is elected, will be a native Irishman, too. Which recalls the famous epigram concerning "The race which rules every country except Ireland."

THE Illinois delegation in Washington are still at sixes and sevens as to what Illinois man should go into Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, but the undercurrent seems to be setting toward Mr. Robert Lincoln. It is probable that the whole delegation can harmonize and unite upon him better than on any of the other half-dozen names before them. Secretary of the Interior is the office his name is most connected with.

SAYS the Belleville (Ill.) *Democrat:*

Mr. John Craig, Inspector of Mines for Macoupin County, has made an elaborate and detailed report of the condition of the coal mines in that county. The report shows that there are fifteen mines in working order, employing 515 men. Coal produced for the past year amounts to 6,000,000 bushels, and the capital invested in the business amounts to $154,000.

THE following epitaph, according to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, was recently cut on a tombstone:

Here lies Semantha Harriet Jones,
Whose maiden name was Sickles;
Most piteous were her dying groans,
The cause of death was—pickles.

THE sculpture on the new City-Hall in Paris, which is besprinkled with statues, cost the city $220,000. This is about what plastering, plumbing, and frescoing a small room cost in Tweed's "new Court-House."

PERSONALS.

Dr. Mary Walker's mother says that Dr. Mary is a lunatic. There is no doubt about the sanity of the old lady.

Jay Gould is said to have made $10,000,000 by the recent flurry in telegraph stocks. One woman's spring bonnet seems to be assured.

A correspondent wishes to know what a Cleveland paper means by alluding to "the P. I. man of the New York *Herald*." Public idiot. Ask something harder next time.

A seat in the New York Stock Exchange costs $30,000. It is gratifying to learn that something higher priced than Col. Mapleson's opera company has been discovered in America.

Gen. Garfield will travel to Washington in a special car. We are gradually getting to think more of our Presidents. Until within a few years special cars were reserved exclusively for trotting-horses.

"I notice that Mr. Kelly says he is out of politics. A man was once kicked by a mule, and, on regaining consciousness, remarked that he had fully decided to abandon the mule business."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Mr. Vanderbilt recently received $1,200,000 as interest on his 4 per cent Government bonds; but it is understood that he has already squandered a great part of the money, it being an open secret that he has twice hired a livery-stable horse and sleigh during the past week.

She plays Chopin, Liszt, and Spohr
For her beaux;
And she speaks of "Pinafore"—
Heaven knows!—
With a naughty "D" and "Never!"
But she's awful nice and clever;
If she liked me I'd endeavor
To propose.
—*Murat Halstead.*

Boston papers report a very sad incident which recently occurred in that city. A school-girl who had been somewhat severely reprimanded for spelling sausage with an extra "s" took the matter so much to heart that she attempted suicide. In Chicago a girl spelled it "sossige," and was severely reprimanded by her teacher. She took the matter so much to heart that after recess she failed to appear. An immediate search was instituted, and it was discovered that the sensitive creature was at the matinée.

Good-night, my sweet, good-night!
The time has flown so fast,
For light and sweet with tender thought,
The moments swift fly past.

Good-night, my sweet, good-night!
One kiss, 'tis mine by right;
A yielding sweet to love's embrace,
And then again good-night.
—*John Sherman.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Muscatine (Ia.) *Journal* (Rep): The latest and most confident assertion of the quid nuncs in regard to the new Cabinet is that Allison will be Secretary of the Treasury. The *Journal* could not be better suited.

Washington *Post* (Dem.): Allison went to Mentor to plead the case of James F. Wilson, whereupon Garfield remarked unto him: "Why don't you speak for yourself, William?"—with the usual effect in such cases.

Albany *Law Journal:* We think a great deal of Mr. Stanley Matthews, the supposed successor of Mr. Justice Swayne. He is a remarkably brilliant and talented young man, but about as fit for Judge as Rufus Choate.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): The idea that Sherman, Harrison, Hale, and Conger were nominated for the Senate as "anti-Grant men" and were opposed by other candidates who were "Grant men" is an abysmal idiocy.

Des Moines *Register:* A Chicago paper asks: "What will become of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, if Allison should be called into the Cabinet?" He would be most likely to be sent to the United States Senate, and that is a good enough thing to "become of any man."

Toledo (O.) *Blade* (Rep.): Richard Grant White says that the public schools breed immorality. Anything more, Richard, that you can think of to bring against a system, which, though it might be improved, has yet done so much for this country? You had better go back to language criticism.

Dubuque (Ia.) *Times* (Rep.): A service of nearly twenty years either on the Ways and Means Committee in the House or on the Finance Committee of the Senate has made Senator Allison a party to nearly all the financial legislation of that period; and we do not know of any man in the country to-day so well qualified for the position as he.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Let us go back at once to the slow mail. We have tried the new schedule long enough to establish the fact that to Southern railroads, at least, the old saw, "The more hurry the less speed," is yet applicable. The mails do not come through as soon as they did before efforts were made to accelerate their delivery. Five and six days from New York by the fast mail is not uncommon.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* (Dem.): The negro has some admirable qualities that cultivation must adorn and beautify. We do not agree with the writer who says that gratitude is wanting in his character. We fancy that very few Southern men, especially those of middle age, will not admit that among the most devoted and grateful of mankind were negroes. But education alone will not suffice to make them what they aspire to.

Boston *Advertiser:* The testimony of Tom Nichol (Sherman's understrapper) as to Cabinet prospects is not conclusive. At the best it is only negative testimony, and goes no further than to show that Gen. Garfield does not take all about him into his confidence. Possibly Nichol's indiscretion in telling people in Washington what he does not know is a sufficient explanation of his being excluded from the secrets of the President-elect. Whatever he or anybody else may say, there is very good authority for repeating that a Cabinet portfolio has been tendered to Mr. Blaine and has been accepted.

Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* (Dem.): The New Orleans *States* makes an inferential argument against the public school system on the difference in the ratio of criminals to population in Massachusetts and Texas. In Massachusetts, where schools abound, there is one convict to every 399 persons; while in Texas, where schools are scarce, there is but one convict for every 885 persons. There might be some point to the *States'* argument if Texas made convicts of its criminal classes, as is done in Massachusetts. In the latter State it is the rule to punish crime. In Texas the exceptions are numerous.

Gath: One of Blaine's friends told me today that he thought Levi P. Morton would go into the Navy, and that Allison would get the Treasury without doubt. He said that Vice-President Arthur had great influence over Conkling, though he was a great admirer of Blaine, and that he would come to the Senate earnest to make harmony. He said that Garfield, Blaine, and Allison were all farmers' sons, who had become schoolmasters, had been on the same Committee, and had entered Congress together, and that they had a warm affection for each other; that Allison was Blaine's darling and Garfield's affection, and that he had been so long on the Finance Committees of the two Houses that he was the best equipped man in the country for the Treasury.

Keokuk *Gate City:* The truth probably is that whether Wilson or Allison is selected will turn on a question of public interest, and in such a way that the decision will not be at all a reflection on the one chosen. First, it is likely the President will decide which prominent localities or sections of the country shall have the leading portfolios. If he shall decide to put the Interior or Post-Office Department in the Northwest, Mr. Wilson will doubtless be selected. If he shall decide instead to place the Treasury Department in the Northwest, Senator Allison will doubtless be chosen—not because of any less liking for Mr. Wilson, but because of Mr. Allison's greater and more special fitness for that particular position. So, as we look at it, it is a question that largely settles itself. The people of Iowa are in no position of embarrassment; they will be gratified if Mr. Wilson shall be chosen for the Interior or Post-Office Department; they will be greatly gratified if Mr. Allison shall be chosen for the Treasury Department. As a State it feels, with no small measure of pride, that it has the two strongest men, aside from Mr. Blaine, now recognized and discussed by the country at large for places in the new Cabinet. It is proud of both these men alike, and knows it will be honored alike by the choice of either, and honored again by the service of the man chosen. There is no feeling as between Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson, or their friends—for their friends are identical. Nor will there be any feeling over the result, no difference which of the two gentlemen shall be called.

New York *Journal of Commerce* (Dem.): State Engineer Seymour is a man of the age. He has no fear of change and reform. All the canal recommendations we have made find place in his annual report. With respect to the question of free canals, he would make haste slowly, and, judged from an official point of view, he is discreet in proposing a half measure at first. To ask for total freedom for the canals all at once would stagger a rural public not yet educated up to that point of State policy. So, Mr. Seymour only advises, for the present, the removal of tolls from west-bound freight. Two years' experience has proved the wisdom of freeing some west-bound articles from tolls and reducing the rates on others. The east-bound business is found to increase by the operation, the boats which went full west being able to bring back grain to New York at half the price they would have charged if they had gone west empty, thus actually increasing the total of tolls received as contrasted with the period before the change. Mr. Seymour would follow up this discovery in the way proposed, and he thinks would still further increase the entire tolls received from the canal. It is a bold stroke. But a bolder one will yet be made, and Mr. Seymour is the man to give it when the time comes. At an early day Canada will settle this toll question for us. She will declare her grand system of waterways free. New York will then be compelled to do the same thing, or lose the bulk of her European grain traffic to her Canadian rival. It would be true statesmanship of the Be Witt Clinton stamp to anticipate that which will surely come to pass, and to declare the New York canals free both ways as soon as a constitutional amendment to that effect can be submitted to the people.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Daily Leader:* We are gratified to see that the press of this State are beginning to take up and urge upon the public attention the claims of Illinois for a Cabinet position under the new Administration. These claims are certainly large and commanding enough, not only to justify the claims of our own people, but to demand recognition from the party at large, and from the President-elect. If we regard her size and material importance, Illinois is the fourth, and in some respects the first State in the Union. She cast, also, the fourth largest vote for Garfield, and in the constancy of her devotion to Republican principles she leads all the other great States. As to the recognition which she has received in the past in the matter of Cabinet appointments she might certainly with justice complain, were she so disposed, that her claims have been shamefully slighted. During the twenty years of Republican administration the State has indeed had three representatives—Mr. Browning, Gen. Rawlins, and Mr. Washburne—but the latter was in office but a few days, Gen. Rawlins was not at the time a resident—only six months—and Mr. Browning was no representative of the Republicans of Illinois. They have not had a real genuine Republican man in the Cabinet, during all the days of Republican administration. It is to be noted moreover, that Chicago, the great city of the West, and the third in commercial importance in the Union, has never been represented

Cabinet under any party. There seem to be ample reasons, then, for the demand which is being voiced by the press of the State that one of the members of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet should be selected from among the sons of Illinois.

Peoria (Ill.) *Journal* (Ind.): Phocion Howard has put in an application for a situation on the new paper at Bloomington that is soon to see the light, and is to become an exponent of pure and undefiled journalism from a Democratic standpoint. There are many things that fit Phocion for this place. He is a Democrat with all the earmarks, signs, grips, and passwords, and he has had affliction for his faith. He has run papers and tried to instill into the minds of the public the pure Democratic idea, but they passed by his suggestions in scorn, and not following his advice have brought up in the nearest financial ditch. This would be enough to disgust any man with less of the milk of human kindness flowing in a perennial stream in his breast, but it has only served to kindle in the soul of Phocion renewed zeal for the Bourbon cause, and he is prepared to stand up for his party while there is a drop left in the jug. He has, it is true, been forced by dire adversity to forage on the enemy, and, while burning with holy Democratic zeal, has been obliged to work on The Chicago Tribune and other papers, but he has been all the while a red-hot Democrat, while compelled to print dispatches giving the party of his soul's affiliation particular fits. Wearying of the game, he now desires to get on a paper truly Democratic, and has selected the Bloomington organ for his point of attack. God speed thee, Phocion! There is in thee much meat for martyrdom, and when they build a fire around thy oleaginous frame, may thy smoke show indeed that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. With Oberly at the rudder and Phocion pulling stroke oar, the new Democratic party ship of Bloomington ought to skim over the journalistic waters to an alarming extent.

New York Times: It is a pity that the Southern Republicans who called upon the President-elect a few days since should have accepted as a leader and spokesman that notorious negro, R. B. Elliott, now of South Carolina. The delegation in question visited Gen. Garfield with the ostensible purpose of learning to what extent he was disposed to support the Republican organization in the South; and whether or not he would do all in his power to right the wrongs which have so long been suffered by the colored people there. In this connection it might as well be understood first as last that if men of the Elliott class are to be regarded as the leaders of Southern Republicanism, it would be better if the party were in the past. It is high time that the Republican party in the South rid itself of such men as this same Robert B. Elliott. He has done more to bring disgrace upon it than even the profligate Moses or the weakling Ames. It is true that he is a black man of the deepest hue, but he is not a Southern negro, and has absolutely nothing in common with the people whom he claims to represent. He was born in Boston, Mass., and was educated in England, remaining for many years in that country. He was never heard of in the South until after the War, and then the chief prominence which he gained was in connection with corrupt politics and disreputable transactions in the Legislature. By his great ability and superior education he might have been an ornament, not only to his race, but to the country. He chose rather to be a selfish and slippery trickster. He has received Congressional and other high honors from the colored people of South Carolina. In return, he has never lost an opportunity of misrepresenting them. He was appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury some time before the Chicago Convention, and earned his pay by appearing in that meeting for his paymaster and against the clearly-expressed wishes of his constituents. He now seeks prominence to the end that he may have the lion's share in controlling the Federal patronage in South Carolina. For the sake of the party in the South and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that he and men like him, who are always heard more of after election than during the thick of a contest, may be sent to the rear and kept there.

New York *Nation:* The contest for the Republican nomination for the Senatorship at Albany ended, as was generally expected, on Thursday, by the triumph of Mr. Thomas C. Platt. The opposition of the "Anti-Machine" men collapsed rapidly as the moment for decision approached, and most of them voted for the most thoroughly Machine candidate there was in the field. A better illustration of the difficulties of "reform within the party" could hardly be afforded. We have commented on this aspect of the affair elsewhere. "The Machine" is, naturally, very jubilant. Its principal organ, the Albany *Express*, shouts with triumph over it. It says Mr. Platt is a "considerable part of the Machine himself, while his bold and courageous support of Mr. Conkling has made him prominent as chief among his lieutenants," and it closes with the cry, "The Machine is invincible!" It quotes with pride, from the Syracuse *Journal*, a report of an interview with an intimate friend of Mr. Platt's, who thus answers the question, "What gives him (Platt) so strong a hold politically?" "He puts men under obligation to him, and commands their friendship and services. Why, he has secured places for not less than *seventy-five* persons in public offices. He has appointees in the New York Custom-House, in the New York Post-Office, and in the New York City Government. He has practically 'run' Cornell's Administration; and the canal officials, from Superintendent Butcher down to the Boat Inspector at Syracuse, are under obligations to him. He made Jones the Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison, and he put another Tioga County man as clerk in the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works' office at Syracuse. And so it is all along the canals and in the Government offices. Platt men are plenty in all the State departments at Albany." The same observer thus explained Platt's hold on Senator Conkling and Gov. Cornell. He has it "because he is a good fellow, a serviceable agent, a good adviser, a capital executor, makes no pleas of scruples and asks no questions, but goes and does what he is told to do, or sets his agents to do it." Nowhere is there the smallest mention of Platt's opinions on any subject now before, or likely to come before, Congress, or of his qualifications for dealing with them or helping to deal with them. We make bold to say that no one in this State or in any other, who has not the advantage of Platt's personal acquaintance, knows what he thinks on any public question—except that the Civil-Service Reformers are a bad lot, and that the Democrats cannot be safely trusted with the offices. He will well repay—just as you see him, "a slight-built, pleasant-faced man, who would not strike you as more than of average ability"—the careful study of everybody who takes thought about the future of American politics. He served a term in Congress, but he was there so unobtrusive in his usefulness that there is no trace of it in the *Record*.

IRISH LAND LEAGUES.

Several Meetings Yesterday.

The Irish Land League Club of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting last evening in St. Jarlath's Church. The Chairman, Mr. Mahon, reported that he attended the meeting of the Central League at the Palmer House, and thought it a farce. He considered the work illegal, and did not bind the Ward Clubs to act with it. Mr. Melody spoke at some length. He considered the Central League unconstitutional, and thought it appeared to be run by politicians. He favored the appointment of three delegates by the wards to the coming central meeting, which would tend to secure a controlling interest in it. Any thing that will tend to disunite must be put down. The gentleman then spoke of the Irish cause and the secret of the grand success of this League organization. The Orangemen of the north of Ireland are shaking hands with the Catholics of the south. The League has kept over 100,000 persons from a famine grave. He spoke highly of Mr. Davitt, stating that to his untiring energy the people were indebted for this Irish land movement. Mr. Parnell had put the case of Ireland before the English Parliament and the whole world.

Mr. Bishop spoke, saying he was not an Irishman, but sympathized with the cause. He was opposed to landlordism, usury, etc.

Mr. Melody thought the ladies should to organize a club, and believed they would make it a success.

Messrs. Dunn, Carmody, and Tansey were appointed delegates to the Central League meeting to be held Thursday, the Chairman, Mr. Mahon, to accompany them.

The meeting of the Irish Land-League Club announced to take place at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon was postponed, as very few people made their appearance, owing to the storm. The date of the next meeting will be announced hereafter.

The Seventh Ward Branch of the National Irish Land League held a meeting in the new hall at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets yesterday afternoon, J. J. Curran in the chair. Patrick Meledy, an Irish patriot, who suffered eleven years' imprisonment in Manchester for his Fenian sentiments, delivered a stirring address on the present situation in Ireland, and D. F. Gleason also spoke of the present agitation. A committee was chosen to nominate delegates to represent the branch in the Central Land League of Chicago, and it returned the following-named gentlemen: D. F. Gleason, J. J. Curran, and James Duffy.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Coroner Mattson yesterday held an inquest at No. 120 Sebor street upon Michael Coffey, 49 years of age, who died of injuries received by accidentally falling from a porch in front of his residence to the ground, a distance of about fourteen feet. At the Chicago Avenue Station upon Joseph A. Copeland, the defaulting bookkeeper of Aldrich, Milne & Co., who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the Brunswick & Balke Company's lumber-yard on the lake-shore. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. At the Town of Norwood, upon Joseph Tookey, 48 years of age, who was thrown from his wagon accidentally in such a way that the wagon-box fell upon him and broke his neck. Also at No. 223 Johnson street, upon Mrs. Johanna Mahoney, 49 years of age, who died of congestion of the lungs, want of proper care, and lack of nourishment and medical treatment.

FOREIGN.

A Priest Shot by Order of the Authorities of British Honduras.

His Offense Was, that He Returned After Banishment from the Country.

The Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland.

The Viceroy Empowered to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Great Britain Probably Willing to Renew Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

The Greek Cabinet Averse to the Proposed New Conference of the Powers.

The Russian Troops Victorious in a Severe Fight with the Tekke Turcomans.

A Bonapartist Declares His Readiness to Support the French Republic Henceforth.

HONDURAS.

A PRIEST SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—The steamship Wanderer, Capt. Leith, arrived late tonight from Belize, Honduras. She brings the following news:

The Colony of British Honduras is in excitement over the capture and shooting, by order of President Bonias of the Republic of Guatemala, of the Jesuit priest the Rev. Father Gillett. By the laws of Guatemala all Jesuits have been banished from the Republic, and should any be caught in the Republic they invariably meet their doom by being shot behind the prison-walls or out on the plaza,—a place reserved for the execution of noted criminals,—in full view of the entire population. It appears that Father Gillett visited Guatemala for his health, and not as a clergyman. Nevertheless he had scarcely set foot in Livingston when, being recognized by the commandant, he was arrested, ironed, and thrown into a dungeon to await orders from the Capital, Guatemala City. On the receipt of the telegram ordering his being brought on to the Capital for trial, he was divested of nearly all his clothing and forced to walk barefooted a distance of 100 miles over the mountains, his captors using mules as a means of transportation, arriving after three days. He was tried and sentenced to be shot. The news of his sentence reached the ears of the people in British Honduras, and being a man of extraordinary eloquence and learning, and one whom every one honored and respected, the Governor of Belize was waited upon by thousands of persons of every creed and belief and asked to demand the surrender of the priest into his hands. This was done, but all to no avail, for President Bancas had passed judgement, and nothing remained but the execution of the sentence. On Monday morning, Jan. 17, Father Gillett was taken out of prison under a heavy guard and marched to the plaza, where they were joined by two regiments of soldiers. His coffin was brought and placed before him. The soldiers formed a hollow square, broken at one cross street, opposit which was posted a firing party. Behind the soldiers were the people of the city, looking awestruck and silent. The signal for the shooting was given by three short rolls on a drum, heavily muffled, and hardly had the sound of the third roll died away when with one instantaneous report twenty carbines sent forth their loaded missiles on an errand of death, and Father Gillett fell forward on his coffin, pierced by seventeen wounds, a mass of lifeless flesh and blood. Immediately the shrill blast of the bugle was heard ordering the formation of a marching line, and, leaving a detail of eight men to perform the burying, the soldiers, marching to the tune of a lively quickstep, reentered their barracks, and were dismissed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Puerto Cortes was the scene of a frightful railroad accident, by which quite a number of people were kill and wounded. The express consisting of two passenger coaches, one mail, and one baggage-car, running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, while turning a curve in Amour Mountain, known as Golden Rock Curve, cleared the track owing to a misplaced rail, and was precipitated down a valley seventy feet. Nearly all aboard were either killed or fatally wounded, a great many bleeding to death without any medical attendance.

FOREIGNERS.

Heretofore the laws of Spanish Honduras have forbidden any foreigner holding claims or working any of the mines, but now the Government has a new code of laws granting the privilege to Americans to hold and work any claims found. This is done to invite Americans to come and populate the colony.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOAT-RACE AGAIN POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The boat race between Hanlan and Laycock has been further postponed until Feb. 14.

DEAD.

Eugene Joseph Verbockhoven, the eminent painter, is dead.

In the House of Commons the Under-Foreign Secretary said that a communication from Mexico for a renewal of diplomatic relations would meet careful consideration.

THE IRISH.

A STATEMENT DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The statement that the Admiralty had been requested to send steam pinnaces to watch the Irish coast is denied.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

It is said the bill for the protection of person and property in Ireland will much resemble the West Meath act of 1871. It will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, to designate the districts in which the act is to be enforced, and a subsequent clause will suspend the habeas corpus by empowering the Viceroy, upon reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person deemed an offender within the terms of the act. It will also provide that persons so arrested cannot be released, tried, or bailed without an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy. Another clause will in certain cases substitute trial before two Judges for trial by jury. It is possible that suspension of the habeas corpus will continue until the 1st of August.

PARNELL.

Parnell starts for Dublin to-night and returns Tuesday, when he will move in the House of Commons against Gladstone's proposal to give precedence to coercion bills, on the ground that it would involve interference with the rights of private members.

GREECE.

AVERSE TO A NEW CONFERENCE.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—The Powers have informed Greece that they are negotiating in regard to the Porte's circular proposing a conference at Constantinople. The Greek Cabinet is decidedly averse to the project, and indeed regards it as less acceptable than arbitration.

WHAT THE PORTE WILL DO.

The Porte is ready to concede in Thessaly more than was awarded Greece at the Berlin conference, provided that in Epirus the line proposed by the Porte's October circular is accepted.

In the meantime, in consequence of the warlike attitude of Greece, the Porte continues to prepare for war.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—The statement of the Vienna *Presse* that the Greek representatives at the capitals of the Great Powers had been instructed to present a communication declaring that Greece will formally claim her right to be represented in the Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople is authoritatively contradicted.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Athens reports that the Government refuses to adhere to the conference at Constantinople, whether Greece is represented or not.

RUSSIA.

GEN. SKOBELEFF MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Gen. Skobeleff telegraphs that during the night between the 15th and 16th inst. the Russians carried the Tekke positions forty yards from the wall of the fortress. The Tekkes made desperate efforts to recover it, but failed. At 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th the entire force of the Tekkes assaulted the Russian centre and left, and desperate fighting ensued along nearly the whole line. The Tekkes were finally repulsed with great slaughter and pursued over the ramparts of their own works. The Russian loss was thirteen killed and eighty-two wounded. The Russians continue sapping and intrenching, but operations are difficult because the enemy outnumbers them ten to one. The head of the sap is within thirty-four yards of the wall. On 12th the Russians lost four killed and eighteen wounded by sharpshooters.

RELIEF.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "It is rumored that 30,000 Tekkes from Merv are advancing to the relief of Geok-Tepe with a battery of artillery."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The *Golos* regards the reinforcement of Gen. Skobeleff as absolutely necessary.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The main outlines of the arrangement between Russia and China are that Russia shall restore all of Kuldja, reserving a small territory in the northwest of Ili. China will pay a substantial amount over and above 5,000,000 roubles, stipulated by the Treaty of Livadia, for the expenses of Russia's military preparations.

DEAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Lieut.-Gen. Tergoukassoff is dead.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—Latest intelligence from Peking states that everything is quiet. Gen. Tso, the Ili commander, has halted on his way to the Capital somewhere in the Province of Thensi, where he will remain until after the Chinese new year. The Russians and Chinese each think that spring must bring a climax. The frost has stopped the transportation of Chinese troops northward.

The British steamer Bombay, owned by the Chinese, loaded with cotton, was burned on Yangtz Christmas. This is the vessel that sank the American war-vessel Oneida within a few miles of Yokahama in 1869.

Katare, President of the Board of Trade of Tokio, lately a visitor to San Francisco, whence he went to the Australian Colonies, including the Melbourne Exhibition, has returned to Japan via Shanghai.

JAPAN.

YOKAHAMA, Jan. 8.—The Mikado, accompanied by Princes of the blood and many high officers of the Government, paid a state visit to the Duke of Genoa on board the frigate Kettor Pisani, Jan. 7, and partook of a dinner.

The occurrence of calamitous fires here in Tokio, Asaka, and various other places in the country, has caused much suffering.

Rear-Admiral Stackelberg remains in the harbor with four men-of-war under his command.

A native paper states that the Chinese Envoy, Tokio, has received orders to return to China, and it is intimated that his recall has some connection with a settlement of the Riu Kiu affair, which is still in an unsatisfactory condition, so far as China is concerned.

Just twelve months from the date of the order given for the construction of the first division of twenty-three miles of railroad in Yeso, the Northern Island of Japan has been opened to traffic and runs trains daily at a profit. The line is from Otarunai Harbor, on the west coast, via Sapparo, the capital, to the Paronai coal-fields. It cost $20,000 per mile, which includes rolling stock, motive power, and machinery for terminal repair-shops. The English line formerly built between Tokio and Yokohoma cost nearly $200,000 per mile, and took five years to complete eighteen miles. Japanese officials are greatly encouraged at the prospect of the American system of rapid transportation. This is the first American railroad in Asia, and has been constructed under the direction of Joseph U. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, all of whose assistants are Americans.

TURKEY.

RETENTION OF TERRITORY.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Some of the Powers now favor the retention of Janina and Metzen by Turkey.

THE FISHERY OUTRAGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—Although Count Corti, Italian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that he must suspend diplomatic relations unless satisfaction is given for the outrage upon the Italian fishing boats at Mitylene, the Porte has done nothing yet.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A Berlin dispatch, semi-officially published here, states that nearly all the Powers have accepted in principle the Porte's proposal for a conference.

FRANCE.

WILL SUPPORT THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie (Bonapartist), member of the Chamber of Deputies, publishes a letter to his constituents announcing that, in view of the success of the Republic in all elections since 1877, and in consequence of the death of Napoleon III. and of his son, he bows to the decision of universal suffrage, and will henceforth support the Republic.

CUBA.

NO FREE FISH.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The home Government has decreed that the importation, duty free, of fish under a foreign flag shall cease. It is reported that two American vessels trading between Key West and Havana with live fish, have already changed the American for the Spanish flag.

GERMANY.

IMPERIAL BUDGETS.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The proposed establishment of triennial Imperial budgets which Bismarck has again introduced in the Bundesrath causes great opposition in the press. The resignation of Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, is considered probable.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Colby telegraphs as follows: "It is reported from Delagoa Bay that the garrison at Sydenburg has surrendered." The garrison is supposed to consist of one company of the Ninety-fourth Regiment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CHILIANS STILL SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A private telegram received at Liverpool says that Callao has been surrendered to the Chilians as well as Lima.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The German papers state that the Italian Irredentists have persuaded Gen. Garibaldi to march with volunteers against Austrian territory.

AUSTRIA.

AN ARCHBISHOP SICK.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The Archbishop of Vienna has had a stroke of apoplexy. He is in great danger.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—One of the oldest residents of the Lackawanna Valley, Daniel O'Brien, died yesterday in the poor-house of this district, at the age of 111 years. Up to 1870 he was a drayman, but since that time was unable to do any work on account of old age. Several years ago he was admitted to the poor-house, but always came to the city at intervals of a few months to wander through the scenes of activity in which he had participated for such a long period. He retained his health in a remarkable manner, and was extremely sprightly in step for one of his age. A military coat made him an object of considerable curiosity. He was a firm believer in Ireland's struggle for freedom, and his only ambition was to live to engage in a battle for independence. Possessed of a vivid recollection of many scenes attendant upon the revolution in Ireland in 1798, he never enjoyed himself better than when relating incidents of that stirring time.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

ABRUPT CLOSE OF A TRIAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The Connolly case, wherein the defendant, who is our City Marshal, is indicted for alleged participation in horse-thieving, came to an abrupt close to-day. On the reassembling of court this morning the affidavit of Daniel Clark (the juror of whom complaint was yesterday made of having expressed judgment for the defendant) was presented, in which he denied all knowledge of the language attributed to him. Other affidavits were presented impeaching the veracity of some of the signers of yesterday's affidavits, and altogether chaos reigned. Other sworn statements were made, that one of the jurors had been in an intoxicated condition since the trial began. Judge La Rue ordered the discharge of the jury. The State then asked for a special venire, and that the cause be reset for Monday. The defense objected to this, alleging the impossibility of preparing certain other affidavits they had to present by that time. It was also intimated that, owing to the newspaper talk concerning the cause, and the local hostility, their client could not have a fair trial here, and a change of venue would probably be asked. In the event of a refusal to grant this, and a special venire being ordered, the defense would ask that the Coroner, not the Sheriff, summon the jurors.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—The depot at Wahoo, on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, was robbed last night of $800 by two masked men. C. T. Henderson, Station Agent, was sitting in the depot between 10 and 11 o'clock waiting for the regular east-bound passenger-train for Omaha, which was delayed. A special train from Lincoln had just passed on its way to Omaha, when the two men entered, and, pointing their revolvers at Henderson, told him to throw up his hands, which he did; after which they ordered him to deliver over all moneys in his possession. He replied that he had just shipped it to Omaha. The robbers told him he lied and told him if he didn't unlock the safe within one minute they would blow his brains out. Henderson accordingly opened the safe, from which they took all the money, and then, locking Henderson in the depot, they immediately left. Henderson in a few minutes made his escape from the building and notified the Sheriff, who, with a party of men, endeavored to trail the robbers, but did not succeed, as their trail was soon lost in the drifting snow, there being high wind at the time. This morning several officials of the road, together with an experienced detective, left for Wahoo on a special train.

FOUND GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of The State against A. J. Kennedy, who has been on trial for the past three weeks, returned a verdict of guilty upon the charge of conspiracy and arson. He was a general dry-goods merchant at Oxford, a town in the west part of this county, in company with A. L. Redfield and a son of Kennedy. The trials of the other defendants are to follow. The case has excited much interest in this section as well as among their creditors in Chicago and elsewhere. The jury were out two days and nights.

MANITOWOC CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Jan. 22.—The trial in the Circuit Court of the Magee bastardy case was ended last night, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. This case has been pending about three years and involves an immense amount of costs.

The Schultz bastardy case has been settled.

The trial of Ernest Land for stabbing commenced this morning.

The case of Joseph Hettich, the old man who shot into a "charivari" party, seriously wounding three persons, was put over to next term, as was also the case of Robert Flasbeck for fornication.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 22.—The trial of P. J. Brown, indicted as one of the conspirators in running off a witness for the defense of Fred Heil to Chicago during the Frinck murder trial, is now in progress in the Circuit Court, and attracts great crowds. There are five other indictments for the same offense, but all the others have taken a change of venue to McDonough County. The case will occupy several days yet. There are a large number of witnesses to examine.

MANSLAUGHTER.

WINONA, Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of the State against Edward Lawler to-night returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree for the killing of James Malone. One Rice-mon had been found guilty of the same murder, and was sentenced to State Prison for six years, and was pardoned by the Governor on the ground that he had been convicted on false testimony. A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Lawler, and a new trial is imminent.

BOY STABBED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—During a game of snow-balling, yesterday afternoon, of school pupils, William Lambert got angry and stabbed John Rice, son of Judge Rice, three times with a dirk in the back, with what result it is not yet possible to determine. Lambert is in jail. He is only 13 years old.

TOO MUCH VOTING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—In the United States District Court yesterday William L. Webb, white, of Georgetown County, was tried on a charge of voting twenty-one ballots at the last election. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

BURGLARIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—Aaron's South Side clothing store was burglarized last night. The thieves got away with several hundred dollars' worth of goods.

WINTRY WEATHER.

CHICAGO.

By its very fickle behavior during the past four weeks the weather may be said to have likened itself unto a giddy coquet,—with changes frequent and sudden, and with a general demeanor of heartlessness. First came the bitter cold, threatening to drive the mercury clean out through the bottom of the thermometrical tubes, and subjecting one to the torture of being asked five hundred times a day, "Is this cold enough for you?" Next came just snow enough to whet one's appetite for sleigh-riding and create an ocean of slush. Following this came the fog, which led to numerous railroad catastrophies, and, acting in conjunction with the frost, lent a glittering and beautiful aspect to Nature. Then more snow arrived, with the usual slushy accompaniment, followed by some additional snow, then more snow still,—and it is snowing yet. The cold, wet, measly, and dirty slush also lingers with us with discouraging complacency, giving rise to innumerable coughs and colds, and promising surely to become worse before it wears out.

Now, of course, everybody knows that during the past forty-eight hours the snowfall has experienced little or no intermission, and those who have had occasion to do any out-door walking know that the cold and wet strike through to the feet with startling and extremely disagreeable promptness. To one whose business or inclination leads him about town every day little of news can be imparted as to the snow-storm, but there are some whose information on the subject is obtained only by gazing out of windows and watching old ash-piles or similar unattractive objects being metamorphosed into beautiful miniature mountains of spotless white. A reporter who was reckless enough to venture out from his luxuriantly-appointed quarters yesterday found out a few things about the weather which he generously transmits herewith:

SNOW COMMENCED FALLING

about 10 o'clock Friday night, and at this writing has continued to fall ever since with but one intermission, which occurred before daylight yesterday morning. As to the depth to which it fell, there is no way of securing actual measurement, but, according to the Signal-Service Office register, if the snow had been precipitated in the form of rain it would have been to the depth of about two and a half inches—hardly as much as would be supposed, when it is considered how very long the storm has lasted. Strange to say, the barometer has not been falling any, and the Signal-Service officers expected Saturday night to see yesterday cold and clear. A lunar halo presented itself about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, however, and the promise of precipitation was more than fulfilled during the day, in spite of the contrary indication of the barometer. Another singular feature of yesterday's snow-storm was that early in the morning the flakes appeared to sail down from a perfectly cloudless sky, the moon and stars shining with undimmed brightness.

Although the streets have been even sloppy, the temperature has not during the past two days been above the freezing point. The mercury has climbed up the tube as far as 29 or 30 degrees, but has not reached 32 degrees, and the average temperature has been about 28 degrees.

The sleighing is fine, and Michigan avenue presented a scene of exciting interest yesterday afternoon, the speeding of horses being enjoyed by crowds of people on the pavement as well as by those who rode behind the spirited animals.

It was with great difficulty and labor that the street-car tracks were kept in anything like satisfactory running order, and if the snowfall continues much longer extreme measures will have to be resorted to by the companies to prevent blockades.

THE RAILROADS.

The snow-storm did not seriously interfere with the railroad trains running in and out of Chicago. The western-bound trains on Eastern trunk-lines were all delayed, as they have been most of the present winter, from half an hour to three and even four hours, not by any snow blockade or storms on the lines, but by delay on Eastern connections. The heavy snow on the New York Central Railroad has caused such frequent and long delays of trains on that line that the Lake Shore, the Canada Southern, and Great Western and Michigan Central trains have necessarily been detained for that reason.

On the lines running to the northward from Chicago the storm of yesterday caused slight detention, and the Western lines were not delayed seriously from the same cause. The same may be said of the Southern lines.

On the Michigan Central Railroad telegraphic reports were received last evening stating that about three inches of snow fell along the Middle Division, and at Detroit six inches. At Niles, about ninety miles from Chicago, three inches of snow fell, and it was snowing slightly at 9 o'clock last evening. The through express, due at 8:05 this morning, will be two and a half hours late because of the delay in making connections with Eastern lines.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad trains have experienced delays only from eastern connections. Last night there was a light snow at and east of Toledo, and for some distance out of Chicago there was a snowfall of several inches, but not enough to delay trains seriously.

The Fort Wayne Road has not been greatly troubled of late with snow, and the trains have been as regular as usual in the winter season.

The Baltimore & Ohio express train, due here at 8:30 yesterday morning was an hour late, but not because of any snow blockade.

On the Illinois Central there was quite a heavy fall of snow between the Chicago depot and Kensington. Telegraphic reports showed that there were twelve inches of snow on the level at Monee, thirty-four miles from the city. At Paxton, 102 miles from Chicago, there were one and a half inches of snow on the level. At Mattoon, 172 miles distant, it was mild and cloudy, and there had been no snowfall. Two engines were sent out last night with the 9 o'clock train to clear the track as far as Kankakee.

The following weather report was received at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad last evening: At Creston, Ia., 400 miles from Chicago, the thermometer was 20 degrees below zero at 7:30 p. m., and the atmosphere cloudy and calm; Red Oak, 19 above, cloudy, and light northwest wind; Council Bluffs, 20 above, cloudy and calm; East Nebraska City, 24 above, cloudy, light northwest wind; Chariton, 5:40 p. m., cloudy, and snowing fast, no wind, 20 above; Osceola, thawing all day, little snow falling; Albia, snowing light, wind from northwest, moderate, been snowing all day; Mt. Ayr, snowing all day, thawing some; Burlington, cloudy and calm, no snow.

Dispatches received last night at the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad telegraph office stated that five inches of snow had fallen at Blue Island, sixteen miles from the city; six inches had fallen at Mokena, two at Joliet, and one-quarter of an inch at Davenport, where snow was falling at 10 o'clock last evening. The Rock Island Road is running its trains on time.

On the Chicago & Alton, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northwestern, and other lines entering this city the snowfall did not cause any long delays to trains, and no trouble was apprehended from snow, the fall of which in this vicinity ceased early in the evening.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The storm was quite general throughout New England, and of unusual severity. Travel of all kinds was almost suspended. The Harlem Road was blockaded by snowdrifts five to ten feet high from Boston Corners to Hillsdale, a distance of eight miles. Two express trains and the milk train were snowed in between the two named places from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

IN CANADA.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 22.—Friday night's storm completely blocked the roads in this neighborhood. The drifts in the vicinity of Kingston Mills, four miles distant, were thirty feet high.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 23.—A heavy snow-storm prevailed all day yesterday.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 23.—It commenced snowing Friday night, and the snow continued to fall more or less all day yesterday, giving us the greatest depth we have had at any one time this winter. The sleighing is now fine.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 23.—Snow fell here all day yesterday, but has reached no great depth. Appearances indicate a January thaw.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—Snow fell to a depth of one inch to-day,—the heaviest fall for fifteen years. Mercury 36, and growing colder.

GALVESTON, TEX.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—A few flakes of snow fell throughout the day, followed this evening by light sleet.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather during the day, slight changes in temperature, variable winds, shifting to north or east, and stationary or slowly falling barometer during the day.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly colder and partly clear weather and areas of light snow, northwest to southwest winds, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly colder and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, followed during the afternoon or evening by falling barometer, with westerly to southerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and light snow, northerly winds, shifting to west and south, slight change in temperature, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:13 a. m.	30.064	25	75	E.	7	...	Clear.
11 a. m.	30.094	25	75	E.	7	...	Lt. sleet
11:18 a. m.	30.119	27	75	N.	5	...	Lt. snow
2:18 p. m.	30.175	25	79	N.	5	.03*	H. snow
9 p. m.	30.235	28	79	N.	5	...	Lt. snow
10:18 p. m.	30.250	22	77	N.	6	.11*	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 30; minimum, 22.

*Melted snow.

‡Too small to be measured.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	24	17	W.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Alpena	15	8	N.W.	Gentle.	.05	Clear.
Boise City	24	22	W.	Light.	...	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	17	3	...	Calm.	...	Clear.
Buffalo	17	13	W.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Cairo	29	27	...	Calm.	...	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	27	22	N.W.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Chicago	28	22	N.	Fresh.	.17	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	32	28	S.W.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Cleveland	27	18	N.W.	Light.	‡	Cl'dy.
Davenport	24	20	N.	Light.	...	Lt. snw
Denver	28	21	N.E.	Light.	...	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	25	21	...	Calm.	.01	Lt. snw
Detroit	23	16	N.W.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	19	19	N.	Light.	...	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	26	...	...	...	...	...
Duluth	20	8	N.W.	Light.	...	Clear.
Erie	29	19	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Lt. snw
Escanaba	20	10	W.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Fort Garry, Man	14	2	S.W.	Light.	...	Clear.
Fort Gibson	26	17	...	Calm.	...	Clear.
Grand Haven	27	18	N.E.	Light.	...	Clear.
Indianapolis	27	25	W.	Light.	...	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	28	24	N.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	22	7	N.W.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Leavenworth	25	21	N.	Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
Louisville	29	27	W.	Fresh.	...	Cl'dy.
Madison	...	10	N.	Light.	...	Clear.
Marquette	...	6	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Memphis	31	28	...	Calm.	...	Clear.
Milwaukee	25	20	N.W.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Nashville	30	28	E.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
New Orleans	43	35	N.	Fresh.	.18	Lt. snw
North Platte	21	5	S.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Omaha	20	13	N.	Gentle.	...	Lt. snw
Oswego	19	22	N.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Vincent	15	6	S.	Light.	...	Clear.
Pioche	37	28	S.W.	Light.	...	Clear.
Pittsburg	28	26	N.	Fresh.	.02	Lt. snw
Port Huron	18	15	N.W.	Fresh.	.18	Lt. snw
Rochester	19	17	W.	Gentle.	.03	Lt. snw
Salt Lake City	34	28	...	Calm.	...	Clear.
Sandusky	24	23	W.	Fresh.	.03	Th'ng.
San Francisco	52	50	N.E.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Shreveport	40	34	N.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Springfield	28	25	W.	Light.	...	Lt. snw
St. Louis	36	30	N.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	22	9	S.W.	Light.	...	Clear.
Toledo	25	22	W.	Gentle.	...	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	40	35	E.	Fresh.	...	Cl'dy.
Winnemucca	38	32	S.W.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Yankton	9	...	...	...	...	...

FROST'S ANSWER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—An answer by Congressman Frost, Democrat, to the notice of contest served upon him by Gus Sessinghaus, has been furnished the contestant. It denies the allegations of fraud practiced in the interest of the Congressman, and charges acts of bribery committed at the polls in the interest of the Republican candidate.

When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters.

WASTED WATERS.

The Daily Consumption Equal to Three Barrels Per Capita.

An Extravagant Waste That Should Be Curtailed.

Engineer Cregier Wants Another Crib for Full Protection.

During the past week a TRIBUNE reporter has had several talks with City-Engineer Cregier in relation to our water-supply and the extravagant use of the fluid by people in Chicago, especially during this hard, cold winter. During the year 1880 the average daily consumption per capita was about three barrels.

Mr. Cregier insists that to a certain extent Chicago is at the mercy of the elements. He does not consider this city as absolutely safe with one inlet for her water-supply. There should be another crib erected further out in the lake, and perhaps further north. No one knows what might happen, and the city should be safe beyond doubt. Though lightning had not struck the Crib, it might in a fierce storm do so; then where would we be? Chicago should provide against even so remote a contingency, which was not impossible. The future magnitude of Chicago should not in any wise depend upon one inlet. The tunnel was perfectly safe and sound, and no danger need be apprehended that it would collapse; but this city and its interests were growing so rapidly that the water facilities should keep far in advance of it, instead of depending, as we do now, upon one crib. As to a system of reservoirs, Mr. Cregier does not think it practicable, because the proper sites could not be secured. He does not believe that a reserve supply of water is needed, as the pumps do the work direct, and no contingency, he thinks, could arise, if the additional works were erected, by which the pumping facilities would fail in an emergency. The Crib is at the mercy of the elements to a certain extent. If there were two cribs, one might be destroyed, but the other would remain. Mr. Cregier believes that this a matter for serious consideration in the very near future. The building of a new crib would entail a large additional expense, but the Water Department is a paying institution, and with increased population the consumption and water rents will both be increased. The pumping-works are now being tested to well nigh their full capacity, and this should not be lost sight of by the City Council and the people of Chicago.

Mr. Cregier says in relation to the waste of water:

"The quantity of water used in Chicago daily is now, and has for several years been, enormously extravagant and out of all due proportion to our population. But this improvident waste of water may be said to prevail in nearly all large American cities. The increase in our population during the past few years has not been nearly proportionate to the increase of water consumption, which amounts to nearly 200 per cent. In 1860 the average consumption per capita was forty-three gallons, in 1876, seventy-nine gallons, while in 1880 it was 120 gallons. This is something to startle people at a first glance.

THE AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION

of water during 1880 was as follows by months:

	North Side Works.	West Side Works.	Total.
January	31,522,735	18,700,889	50,223,624
February	31,298,947	21,509,390	52,808,337
March	31,577,115	22,460,645	54,037,760
April	32,493,321	22,797,100	55,290,421
May	34,217,887	23,245,206	57,463,093
June	39,214,877	21,239,067	60,454,944
July	36,717,456	24,632,677	61,350,133
August	34,518,834	26,723,600	61,242,434
September	35,022,757	24,811,633	59,834,390
October	33,497,507	23,692,130	57,189,637
November	32,774,276	24,095,022	56,869,298
December	35,573,626	25,061,800	61,635,426
Daily av. during year	33,754,122	23,658,008	57,412,130

The largest amount of water used was on Aug. 13, when 68,541,783 gallons were consumed, and on Dec. 31, when it reached 72,938,310 gallons, the largest of the year. The total amount pumped during the year 1880 by the North Side Works was 12,354,008,905 gallons, and by the West Side, 8,658,831,000 gallons, making a total pumped and consumed of 21,012,839,905 gallons,—an average daily consumption for the year of 120 gallons per capita.

Mr. Cregier, in explanation, said further:

"The city authorities may use every means in their power to prevent the undue waste of water, but, until our citizens coöperate with them and become impressed with the fact that their individual pecuniary interests are involved, no rules and regulations, however stringent, will of themselves control the flow of water."

In answer to another question, Mr. Cregier said:

"It does not seem necessary or wise that domestic consumers of water should be restricted to a niggardly use of water. On the contrary, they should be permitted to use all the water they may require, but this permission should be not be construed as permitting an unnecessary waste. Prudence suggests a liberal use of water on the part of the people, since the presence and constant flow of clean water in the private drains and public sewers is essential to the preservation of the public health.

A PLENTIFUL USE OF WATER

on the part of the community is desirable, but it is important that there should be a just and proper discrimination between what might be called a necessary and unnecessary use of water. During the cold weather many of the taps are kept running all night, and this water does much to carry off sewage and keep clean drains. In that respect this cannot be considered an unnecessary waste. But, reducing the waste to narrower limits, it will be found that when water is allowed to run waste in the lower stories of buildings there will be a scarcity of it on the upper floors. This fact should be regarded in a more serious light than a mere inconvenience, as in most buildings the upper floors are fitted with modern conveniences which, without water, generate poisonous gases, breed disease, and therefore become dangerous to health. One of the most fruitful sources of waste is what are styled 'hopper-closets.' We cannot, however, overestimate our facilities for water-supply. There is no limit to it, and we are in that respect, happily, unlike such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. We get all the water we want or need for the mere pumping and at the cost only of laying the necessary pipes in the street."

However, he believes that all the little leaks and undue wasting should be prevented as much as possible by everybody.

THE TAX FORGERS.

Eaton Arrested, and a Warrant Out for Ranke.

Charles Eaton, tax agent for a number of business firms and private individuals, whose name has been unpleasantly mixed up in connection with the tax forgeries in County-Clerk Klokke's office, was arrested at his home, No. 3547 Prairie avenue, early last evening by Detectives Elliott and Wiley, of the Central Station, who were provided with a warrant sworn out by Mr. Klokke before Justice Kaufmann, charging Eaton with forgery. Several hours of the evening were spent by the officers in accompanying Eaton about town in his search for bail, and, as no one was found, the prisoner was compelled to spend the night in a witness-room at the Armory. He expressed himself as not very much surprised at Mr. Klokke's action, but the time and manner of the arrest did catch him unawares. He had nothing further to say concerning the charges brought against him. The warrant upon which the arrest was made was very indefinit in its charges, but he supposed that there was nothing new alleged against him. An interview with Eaton published in THE TRIBUNE several days ago was referred to by him as fully answering all the statements thus far made by Mr. Klokke and others.

Mr. Klokke was subsequently visited at his home by a TRIBUNE reporter, from whom he first received the information that Eaton had been arrested; and, upon being told that the prisoner was then hunting around for bondsmen, Mr. Klokke observed: "I hope Justice Kaufmann will be very careful to secure good and sufficient bond, for the case is one demanding extra precaution. I only wish that Ranke had been arrested, too."

"What proof have you got against these two men?" queried the reporter.

"Well, now, as to that," answered Mr. Klokke, "I certainly deem it best to say nothing; the Grand Jury will probably take hold of the case in a day or two, and in due time the proof will be laid before the Court. You know it is never advisable for the prosecution to let the defense know too soon what they will have to contend with."

"Were there any new developments in the case immediately before you swore out the warrants which induced you to take this step?"

"I will only say that I suspected these two men all along, and that I was waiting for certain developments before swearing out the warrants. The fact that in every case where the forgeries were committed Eaton was the agent was strong evidence against him; and he and Ranke were always together, which made matters look bad for the latter. Further than this—as to direct evidence,—I don't wish to say anything just at present."

"What do you charge against the men in your affidavit of complaint?"

"I only charge them with falsifying the records—it comes under the head of forgeries."

"This is an extremely unpleasant duty for me," continued Mr. Klokke, as he was bidding his visitor good night, "especially after three years of such smooth and successful administration; but it is a duty and must be performed."

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATRE.

Mr. George Heineman, the leading comedian of Collmer & Isenstein's German dramatic and comedy company, had a benefit at McVicker's last evening, and a crowded house attested his popularity with the patrons of the German Theatre. There was selected for this occasion Berg and Jacobson's singing farce, "Ein Madel Ohne Geld" (a girl without money). Like nearly all plays of this kind, it possesses no merit as a literary production, but is brim-full of wit and humor, has some fine comic situations, and a few pathetic scenes, and not only afforded the beneficiary, Mr. Heineman, an opportunity to display his peculiar comic power to great effect, but also gave a chance to the soubret, Miss Pagay, who is now playing a star engagement with the company, to shine with especial brilliancy. Miss Fiebach, the young soubret of the company, also had a fine opportunity to appear to good advantage in a youth's rôle. All the actors in the cast were quite effective, with the exception of Mr. Dieckman, a tenor singer lately engaged. Mr. Dieckman's acting was stiff and awkward, and his singing was not above mediocrity. The popularity of the German company will not be enhanced by this new acquisition.

ANOTHER PHENOMENON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—Miss Selina Fetter closed to-night certainly the most successful engagement ever played at Macauley's Theatre. She is the sensation of the day. Mary Anderson's first appearance was trivial compared to it. Miss Fetter is young (18) and beautiful, with a voice of surpassing richness and melody. Her dramatic power is phenomenal. That she is a coming star admits of no doubt. She made her first appearance in "The Wife," the second in "Love's Sacrifice," and the third in "Isabella; or, The Fatal Marriage." To-night she was presented by the citizens of Louisville, Mr. Watterson making the presentation speech, with a costly set of jewelry. In "Isabella" she brought the house to tears. She will only play in a few Southern cities before next season. Her manager is John W. Norton, of St. Louis. She has been such an attraction that all other amusements have been deserted for her. Miss Fetter played to $4,600 in four performances, an unusual thing for Louisville.

FANNY DAVENPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—Fanny Davenport, who has been playing an engagement at the Olympic Theatre this week, essayed the character of *Camille* last night for the first time, and achieved a splendid success, the house being packed through and all standing-room occupied. The piece was repeated this afternoon at the matinée, and the rush was so great that scores of people had to be turned away, there not being even standing-room in any part of the house after the performance began. The two houses realized about $2,500 at regular prices.

The receipts for the Bernhardt season and single night tickets amount to $15,400, and the week's business is expected to be fully $20,000. The lady will arrive here to-morrow morning and open at the Grand Opera-House Monday night.

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarsaparilla, and I think it a most valuable medicine.—Jeremiah Blake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

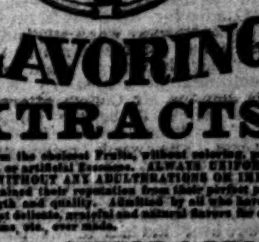
25 cents. Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Face Powder is a charming invention for the complexion. White, Roseate, and Brunette. Harmless and natural. A fitting companion-piece to the famous "Mars" cologne.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's

SPECIAL



FLAVORING

EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.



TRADE MARK.

CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and dangerous mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" by its full name; and also observe the above EXACT Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, without which none is genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS,

LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant *Horehound* SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *Abies Balsamea* CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. PRICES:—50c. and $1. Large Size Cheapest.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

FINANCIAL.

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MILWAUKEE.

Navigating Lake Michigan When the Thermometer Is 20 Degrees Below Zero—The Suit Against President Colby for Perjury—The Coming Judicial Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—There are a good many people in the United States who do not know that there is a regular line of boats plying between Milwaukee and the east shore of Lake Michigan, and that they make their trips with surprising regularity. When you know that there is ice in the bay a foot thick, and that the thermometer is 20 degrees below zero, you wonder what on earth the fog-horn can be blowing for, and are surprised to learn that it is to guide the incoming steamer through the fog into port. Steamers go and come between this city and Grand Haven with almost the regularity of summer, in spite of the ice and in defiance of the intense cold weather. They are huge propellers built as strong as wood and iron can make them, and covered with iron-plate on the outside on purpose to contend with the tremendous fields of grinding, crunching ice that they often encounter. Getting in and out of port is the only trouble, and that is usually more easily accomplished than most peopole suppose. The ice being broken every twenty-four hours, and often every twelve hours, of course it is not permitted to freeze very thick, and one of these great boats forces its way in or out with little difficulty. Recently the propellers Depere, City of Ludington, and Menomonee were a week making a trip that usually consumes but two days. The boats left Milwaukee Sunday afternoon, and arrived off Muskegon early Monday morning. The ice was very thick, and extended out into the lake about three-quarters of a mile. The boats immediately began breaking the ice, and managed to get within half a mile of the shore. They then slowly worked their way down the shore through the fields of ice, and were three days in reaching Grand Haven. When they arrived off the mouth of the harbor they found the entrance so choked and jammed full of ice that it required the combined efforts of the three boats to dislodge it. On their return trip, after leaving Grand Haven, they found a crack in the ice leading up the shore for about twenty miles, which they followed, until they found a passage out into the open lake, and returned to Milwaukee in safety.

The arrest of the Hon. Charles L. Colby on the complaint of Judge Reed for perjury created surprise and indignation here. It is undoubtedly the tail end of an old litigation between Reed and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company that has been in the courts for five or six years, and has a basis of personal malice. Reed was formerly Vice-President of the Company, but was left out in the cold at one of the elections for good reasons, and has been fighting the Company in the courts ever since. Back of Reed are his attorneys, Goodwin & Murphey,—the latter editor of the *Daily Murphey* newspaper, who (both Murphey, the lawyer, and *Murphey*, the newspaper) have been after Mr. Colby ever since he came to the State. Mr. Colby is one of the foremost citizens of Wisconsin, socially, financially, and politically, and no one here entertains the least suspicion of his guilt. He enjoys the kind of a reputation that he does not need to ask the public to suspend judgment until the case is heard. Probably the well-known fact that Mr. Colby is a large stockholder in the new Republican newspaper just started in Milwaukee is one of the factors in this dirty business. The case has been postponed till Monday.

The mind of the average Milwaukee citizen is no sooner relieved of the United States Senatorship than it is again torn up over two very important judicial elections that are to occur in April. Our County Court is a court possessing Circuit Court powers, and cases are often taken and tried in it from the Circuit Court. The Judge is John E. Mann, who is as thorough a Democratic partisan as Judge Small, and while Small's name appropriately indicates his professional and intellectual status, it cannot be said that Mann is so much of a man that he fills the bill much more acceptably. Both are candidates for reëlection, and both will seek a nomination at the hands of the Democracy. Judge Mallory, of the Police Court, is also a Bourbon of the strictest sect, and the late Democratic candidate for Governor, and the question is, Have we not had enough of that sort of thing? Mallory is better than either of the others for the place he fills, but in the case of Small and Mann, there will be a strong effort to clean them both out and elect better men in their stead. If we *must* have a Democrat as Circuit Judge, give us a man of brains, character, and high professional standing, like James G. Jenkins, W. P. Lynde, A. A. R. Butler, D. H. Johnson, W. H. Ebbitts, or Baron Cotzhausen,—almost any one in preference to Mr. Small. Only one good reason has yet been given for Small's reëlection, and that he gave himself—to wit.: that he is now too old to resume the practice of the law. In that case, the great law of compensation would hold good, and it would be all the better for litigants if the Judge should not resume. There are at least a dozen able lawyers in the Republican party—clean, decent, respectable, conscientious men—who would make good Judges, and unless popular sentiment is unheeded, two of them will take the places of Mann and Small.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—In the case of The State vs. the Hon. Charles L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, which was called in the Municipal Court to-day, the prosecution were not ready, while Mr. Colby pressed for an immediate hearing. An adjournment was taken until Monday. In the suit, out of which arises Mr. Colby's arrest on the charge of perjury, W. S. Candee, the bank Cashier, acted as mediator, and he states, this evening, that the whole matter was completely adjusted and settled two years ago. Mr. Candee further says that, in the entire litigation, Mr. Colby was never accused of perjury, and such a thing never appeared, and never was thought of. He explains that a judgment held by Reed against Gardiner Colby, deceased, was involved. It had been bought by Mr. Candee for the manufacturers, and finally the controversy was settled on a basis which the holder of the judgment thought absolutely fair, leaving it more equitable than such matters generally terminate. James G. Jenkins, Mr. Colby's attorney, declared the action to be the tail-end of a series of malicious prosecutions covering many years. The whole community are intensely indignant at this attempt to disgrace Mr. Colby by having him arrested, and the general sentiment appears to be that George W. Reed, the complaining witness, being sore over the loss of his position as Railway Director, has lent himself to N. S. Murphy, the *Sentinel* manager, in the despicable prosecution of one of Wisconsin's most honored and worthy citizens.

Not a Fish Story, but a Marine Sketch That Seems to Be Rather Highly Colored.

Kansas City Journal.

Several days ago an item appeared in the columns of the *Journal* to this effect: About four weeks ago Mr. Robert Turner, ice dealer, of Independence, cut the ice off a portion of the spring branch near his ice-house, three miles east of town, sawing the ice in square blocks for convenience in handling. The weather was quite warm for several days after the ice was taken off, and the water remained open. When it froze again, saw marks exactly like those in the first ice, laying the whole off into perfect squares, were plainly visible in the new ice. The strangest part of the phenomenon was that where the ice was taken off of the water the marks disappeared. About ten days ago Mr. Turner took the ice off the same spot again, and when it froze over for the third time the same saw marks were again visible upon the third coat of ice, and the ice remains upon the creek now, to be seen by any one who has the curiosity to go out and look at it. When the item above referred to was first published it was generally supposed to be a Christmas joke, and but little attention paid to it. Since then the statement has been substantiated by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and is undoubtedly true. The singular phenomenon is only visible at one particular spot on the creek, extending over a space of about ten by fifty feet. A number of persons have visited the spot within the past few days, and Mr. Turner cordially invites the curiosity to do the same and be convinced.

Don't physic, for it weakens and destroys, but use Hop Bitters, that builds up, up!

BUSINESS.

Review of the Finances Last Week in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Steadier—Breadstuffs Very Dull, and Generally Easier.

Provisions Opened Out Strong, but Fell Back, with Unloading by Longs.

FINANCIAL.

Finances in Chicago were not marked by any specially novel feature. Country orders for currency were very light, and were about equal to the receipts. New York exchange sold between banks at par and 25c per $1,000 premium all the week. Bank clearings were $32,500,000 for the week, against $28,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The tendency of the money market was slightly toward greater ease. Rates ruled at 5@7 per cent.

Dealings in New York stocks were badly broken into by the break in telegraphic communication; the drift of Western speculation was in favor of realizing profits. A good demand was reported for local and railroad bond securities. The value of the sales of local and miscellaneous securities on the Chicago Stock Board for the week ending Jan. 22 amounted to $1,201,62?; or the previous week, $832,627.

With regard to the proposed telegraph consolidation the New York *Evening Post* says:

It is to be said against the consolidation that the nominal capital is several times in excess of the actual cost of the various properties, patent rights, and everything which contributes to the real value of the property; and that the consolidation with increased capital is only one of the many indications that the present policy of the managers of corporations doing business for the public is to capitalize without much regard to cost, but for such an amount as the earnings of a company can be made to pay 6@8 per cent upon. In the course of time this policy will bear fruit in the form of popular resistance, rival lines, and a reduction in the rates for business to satisfy the popular clamor. The sufferers then will be the owners, that is to say the shareholders, of the dropsical properties. This telegraph expansion is only following the example which has been set by railroad corporations, where it has become the rule of policy to raise the capital to whatever amount a 6 to 8 per cent dividend can be earned upon. It may be years before this at present fashionable policy will bear fruit of the kind noted; and in the meantime suggestions to investors to be cautious may look very foolish, but it is believed that those who heed them will ultimately have reason for satisfaction. Respecting a telegraph opposition, it is not clear how far what is known as the Page patent would interfere with it.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Atlantic & Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 64¼; second do, 32½; Erie, 51⅞; New York Central, 156¼; Illinois Central, 135; Pennsylvania Central, 67¾; Reading, 32.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £22,000.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—French 3 per cent rentes, 84f 2½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, with the corresponding figures for a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1881.	Receipts 1880.	Shipments 1881.	Shipments 1880.
Flour, brls	18,036	7,927	26,989	8,147
Wheat, bu	35,533	49,422	15,152	37,737
Corn, bu	112,070	111,467	57,358	50,857
Oats, bu	66,385	26,914	41,346	14,846
Rye, bu	4,280	3,832	2,011	3,334
Barley, bu	17,482	13,930	15,541	7,973
Grass seed, lbs	210,001	97,446	102,095	274,740
Flaxseed, lbs	170,000	24,000	146,921	47,300
Broom-corn, lbs	22,000	22,000	69,182	26,200
Cured meats, lbs	1,144,750	686,319	4,873,536	4,305,071
Beef, tcs			109	226
Beef, brls			210	71
Pork, brls			804	847
Lard, lbs	361,000	513,155	1,096,449	231,020
Tallow, lbs	14,586	126,810	301,665	181,910
Butter, lbs	166,538	225,802	108,920	151,125
Dressed hogs, No	1,082	1,134	602	424
Live hogs, No	33,718	23,589	3,681	2,988
Cattle, No	5,268	5,014	2,921	3,677
Sheep, No	871	1,184	997	1,640
Hides, lbs	282,562	209,255	144,363	139,675
Highwines, brls				
Wool, lbs	67,948	8,440	183,171	30,595
Potatoes, bu	1,290	3,612		1,227
Coal, tons	7,984	7,517	2,642	2,528
Hay, tons	25	134	135	70
Lumber, m	1,145	175	1,153	964
Shingles, m	160	80	160	380
Salt, brls	393	840	1,940	2,171

Railroad freights were moderately active at the November advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 73½c on provisions to Liverpool and 79½c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 144,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 29,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city from the 1st of January to date, for six years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
No. 1 hard				341		32
No. 2 hard	172	273	374	233	136	383
No. 1		7	9	190	8	9
No. 2	814	1,635	1,981	1,974	432	520
No. 3	213	1,205	1,995	340	247	641
Rejected	252	275	642	88	198	347
Unmerchantable	13	103	25	14	47	23
Total cars	1,744	3,493	4,996	3,186	1,068	1,925

Of the 1,744 cars inspected so far this month, 104 cars were winter, which inspected as follows: No. 2, 49 cars; No. 3, 39 cars; rejected, 12 cars; no grade, 4 cars.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Jan. 15, 1881	28,608,000	16,858,000	3,559,000	3,289,000
Jan. 8, 1881	28,392,000	16,652,000	3,783,000	3,216,000
Jan. 17, 1880	31,023,000	11,827,000	3,328,000	4,483,000
Jan. 18, 1879	19,255,000	9,865,000	2,516,000	5,064,000
Jan. 19, 1878	17,130,000	6,530,000	3,277,000	4,541,000
Jan. 20, 1877	12,238,969	11,783,068	2,404,087	4,752,331
Jan. 21, 1876	16,897,653	4,055,849	3,156,699	2,121,388
Jan. 23, 1875	11,949,393	5,306,027	2,499,529	1,850,531
Jan. 24, 1874	19,727,165	5,692,955	2,689,574	1,817,437

Also 730,000 bu rye, against 847,000 bu a week previous.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city during the times named. The weights are gross:

Articles.	1879-'80 W'k ended Jan. 20.	1879-'80 Since Nov. 1.	1878-'79 Since Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	4,447	97,213	80,920
Lard	11,484,977	88,114,007	48,583,824
Hams	4,408,243	49,059,725	53,361,914
Sides	15,213,997	195,833,242	121,690,898
Shoulders	2,965,025	24,683,531	24,250,306

The exports of provisions from the seaboard, including New Orleans, for the week ending Jan. 15, included 8,390 brls of pork, 4,505 brls of beef, 9,521,836 lbs of lard, 27,233,799 lbs of hog meat, 3,025,240 lbs of cheese, 1,089,690 lbs of tallow.

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from seven Atlantic seaboard ports from Nov. 1 to Jan. 8:

	1880.	1879.
Pork, lbs	13,297,400	14,213,000
Bacon, lbs	166,451,046	149,235,140
Lard, lbs	78,897,210	68,422,846
Totals	258,645,666	231,870,986

The following were the reported stocks of wheat, in quarters, in the foreign ports named at the close of the two past years. It will be observed that the total for three weeks ago is scarcely half that of a year previous:

	1880.	1879.
Liverpool	115,309	500,291
Hull	80,000	190,000
Bristol	64,697	90,248
West Hartlepool	2,919	2,919
Boston (Eng.)	8,800	9,330
Leith	11,175	23,168
Gloucester	45,200	110,800
Londonderry	16,150	8,200
Newry	18,700	26,000
Belfast	46,800	18,000
Galway	9,500	8,500
Cork	18,000	46,000
All Dutch ports	80,403	52,670
Totals	517,750	1,096,206

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active. They were stronger during the early part of the session, under a good demand on Southern account, which took the place of the New York business which the wires could not bring. The demand was met by very free offerings on the part of local longs, and this induced a falling back, especially as wheat was rather weak. The greatest falling back was in the case of pork, lard being relatively firm, and meats steady. The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following packing returns to date:

	1881.	1880.
Chicago, Ill	2,281,000	1,778,000
Cincinnati, O	482,940	457,989
St. Louis, Mo	464,913	520,000
Milwaukee	285,750	272,849
Louisville, Ky	215,570	241,250
Indianapolis	345,000	368,000
Cedar Rapids	195,485	168,440
Keokuk, Ia	45,000	17,120
Peoria, Ill	48,700	45,000

MESS PORK—Sold early at an advance of 12½c per brl, but declined 22½c, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 12,500 brls seller February at $13.30@13.47½; 32,000 brls seller March at $13.45@13.67½; and 8,500 brls seller April at $13.60@13.75. Total, 53,000 brls. The market closed tame at $13.25@13.30 for round lots, spot or seller January, $13.27½@13.30 for February, $13.45 for March, and about $13.60 for April.

LARD—Advanced 7½c per 100 lbs, but fell back, and closed about the same as on Friday afternoon. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs spot at $9.00@9.07½; 500 tcs seller January at $9.05@9.07½; 9,500 tcs seller February at $9.02½@9.10; 13,000 tcs seller March at $9.12½@9.20; and 7,250 tcs seller April at $9.20@9.30. Total 32,000 tcs. The market closed easy at $9.02½@9.10¼ for round lots, spot or seller the month; $9.05 seller February; $9.12½ seller March, and about $9.22½@9.25 for April.

MEATS—Sold 7½c higher, but fell back in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs green shoulders (special cut), at $5.50; 4,000,000 lbs short ribs at $6.85@7.00 seller February; $6.95@7.05 seller March, and $7.05@7.10 seller April; 40 boxes long clear (special average) at $7.05; 50 boxes long and short clear at $7.10; 125,000 lbs green hams (19 lbs) at $7.35; 51,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7½c, and 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7½c. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.85	$4.25	$6.85	$7.15
Do boxed	7.05	4.45	7.05	7.35
January, loose	6.85	4.25	6.85	7.15
February, loose	6.85	4.25	6.85	7.15
March, loose	6.95	4.35	6.95	7.25

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.95. Long clears quoted at $6.85 loose and $6.85 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7½c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¼c for 16@15 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@7½c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7¾c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clears, 8½@9½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.50@8.00 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@18.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, as is usual on Saturdays; except that this week it was duller than usual. A few small lots were taken by the city trade. Sales were limited to 225 brls winters on private terms; 250 brls spring double extras at $5.45; 675 sacks extras on private terms; and 210 brls low grade at $2.90@3.25. Total, equal to 1,130 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@5.25 for good to choice, and rye do at $4.50@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate demand and steady. Sales were 8 cars bran at $10.75@11.00; 5 cars middlings and shorts at $11.00@12.00; and 3 cars feed at $13.75@14.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and easier. The market advanced about ⅛c early, fell off 1c, and closed ⅛@⅜c below the latest prices of Friday. There was practically no news from Liverpool or New York, though one "cable" purported to call the former point dull and easier. Our receipts were small, but some parties were prophesying a material increase the coming week, owing to augmented railroad facilities. The early strength here was a continuation of that exhibited Friday afternoon, which itself appeared to be due to a growing belief that "somebody is getting under the deal." No one professed to know who the somebody is, but it was surmised that several parties have ventured in deeply under the belief that spring seeding will be very late in Europe, and that there may be war. Saturday this fear seemed to have vanished, and holders were selling about as freely as the limited number of buyers would take it, in the absence of purchasing orders from the East. Cash wheat was dull, closing at 98c for No. 2 in car-lots. Spot sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 98¼@98⅜c; 12,000 bu No. 3 at 85½@86¾c, the inside for 2¾c storage; 2,800 bu do (Central) at 84¼c; and 3,600 bu by sample at 72@90c. Total, 32,400 bu. Seller March opened at $1.00⅝@1.00¾, fell off to 99⅝c, receded to $1.00⅛, and declined to 99⅜c at the close. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 98¼@98⅜c. February quiet at 98⅝@98¾c, and May at $1.05⅛@1.04⅝, all closing at the inside.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull and unchanged. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 red, gilt-edged receipts in Central, at 98c; 800 bu No. 3 at 89¾c on track; and 400 bu choice do by sample at 91c. Total, 1,600 bu. No. 2 red in other houses than the Central was nominal at 97c.

CORN—Was very dull and very steady but easier, closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Friday. There was no news of importance, apparently no outside orders, no material change in the volume of reported receipts, and a seeming increase of about 110,000 bu in our stocks in store during the week, with an easier market for wheat. There was also some complaint in regard to inability to deliver grain, even some lots which had been sold free on board cars having to be removed by teams. Nearly all the limited trading was for May. Cash corn was particularly dull, closing at 36⅛c for No. 2 and 33¾c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 19,600 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅛c; 7,000 bu new high mixed at 35⅛c; 17,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 34½c; 35,000 bu by sample at 33½@35¾c on track; 18,000 bu do at 34@35c free on board cars; and 400 bu ears at 38c. Total, 93,000 bu. Seller May sold early at 42⅛c, and declined to 41¾c bid at the close. Seller the month was quoted at 36⅛@36¼c; February at 36⅛@37c; June at 41½@41⅝c; and July at 42@42⅛c, all closing at the inside.

OATS—Were about ⅛c off from the previous day on both cash and futures, with free orders. No. 2 cash sold at 30¼@30⅜c; No. 2 white at about 32c; rejected nominally at 30c. Futures were dull, at 30⅜c for the month, 31c bid for February, and sales for May at 35@35⅛c, closing at the inside. Sales were reported of 3,300 bu at 30¼@30⅜c for No. 2 fresh receipts, in store; 13,000 bu by sample at 31c for rejected mixed; 31¼@32⅛c for rejected white; 31½c for No. 2; and 32¼@33c for No. 2 white, on track; 30,800 bu at 32¼@33⅛c for rejected white; 33@33¼c for No. 2; 33@34½c for good to very choice No. 2 white free on board. Total, 57,000 bu.

RYE—Was steady for cash at about 89c for No. 2, fresh receipts. Samples were in fair demand. Futures were dull at 88⅛c for February and 88¼c for March. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 fresh receipts at 89c in store; 2,400 bu by sample at 78c for no grade; 89c for rejected; and 89@90c for No. 2 on track; 800 bu at 90⅛c free on board.

BARLEY—Was weak and lower, both on cash and futures. No. 2 cash sold at $1.05 for fresh, but only for a small lot. No. 3 was nominally at 78c, with No. 4 at 64c. In futures there was little doing, February No. 2 being quoted at $1.15, and February No. 3 nominally 78c. Cash sales were noted of 1,000 bu at $1.05 for No. 2 fresh, and 64c for No. 4 fresh in store; 6,500 bu by sample at 65@72c for No. 4, and 80c@$1.00 for good to choice No. 3 on track. Total, 7,500 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There are no changes to note in prices, the market being steady and trade moderate:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5¾@6
Red-tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	3 @4

BUTTER—Prices ranged the same as on the two or three preceding days of the week, and were firm for the grades above common. The low grades remained under neglect, and were not very firm, there being considerable pressure to sell. Quotations are as follows:

Creamery	30 @34	Packing stock	12 @14
Dairy, choice	23 @25	Roll butter	13 @18
Dairy, fair to good	16 @21	Grease	7 @ 9
Ladle-packed	15 @17		

BAGGING—Met with a hand-to-mouth demand, and was steady as last quoted:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	23	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

BUILDING MATERIALS—With a fair winter trade, quotations remain unchanged:

Common brick, per 1,000	$9.00@9.50
Lime, per brl, in bulk	65@ 75
Cements	1.35@1.50
American do, Portland	3.00
Plastering-hair, per bu	12½@ 15

CHEESE—Fine full creams are scarce, and held with pronounced firmness. The better class of part skim goods also are strong. There is a free movement on Eastern and export account, and some call from the Western trade. We repeat our list:

Full cream	12¾@13¼
Part skim, choice	10 @10¾
Part skim, fair to good	8 @ 9½
Part skim, hard	8 @ 8½
Low grades	4 @ 6

COAL—Was firm and unchanged. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite	$ 8.50	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie	8.50@9.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.50
Piedmont	7.00	Wilmington	6.00

COOPERAGE—The market is dull at 80c for pork barrels and $1.15 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were strong, with sales by average of 1 car mixed weights at $5.70; 92, average 256 lbs, at $5.75; 123, average 217¼ lbs, at $5.75; 2 cars fine light at $5.80; 6 cars choice heavy at $5.85.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are almost a rarity in the market, and are quoted at 35@37c. The poorer qualities are quoted all the way from 20 to 30c, with little demand.

FISH—In this market there were no changes. Trade remains quiet at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.50 @ 6.60
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100 lbs	1.20
Halibut, smoked, per lb	11
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good business was in progress. The market was firm for apples, currants, prunes, and most other descriptions. Nuts were quoted dull. Following are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¼@ 5¾
Figs, layers, new	16 @ 18
Turkish prunes, old	4¾@ 5
Do, new	6 @ 6¼
Raisins, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, London layers	2.30 @2.50
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	19 @ 20

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6¼@ 6¾
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8¼
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 18
Naples walnuts	13 @ 15
Brazils	6 @ 7
Pecans	8 @ 9

FURS—The season has thus far been an unprofitable one for the trappers, the severe weather rendering it next to impossible to ply their vocation. The stock of old furs is small, yet at the same time dealers complain of a dullness in trade. The standard prices of the various descriptions are as follows:

	Northern and Northwestern.	Western.
Mink, No. 1	$ 75@ 1.00	$ 45@ 65
Mink, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	10@ 50	10@ 35
Muskrat—fall	7@ 9	7
Muskrat—winter	9@ 12	10
Kittens	2	2
Opossum	10@ 15	10@ 15
Raccoon, No. 1	50	50
Raccoon, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	10@ 30	10@ 25
Skunk, black	85	75
Skunk, striped	10@ 25	10@ 50
Bear, black	6.00@10.00	
Bear, cub	3.00@ 6.00	
Bear, grizzly	4.00@ 6.00	
Beaver, prime, per lb	2.00@ 2.50	1.50@ 2.00
Red fox, No. 1	1.40	1.25
Gray fox, No. 1	70	50
Cross fox, No. 1	2.00@ 4.00	1.50@ 3.00
Wild-cat	15@ 35	15@ 35
Prairie wolf, No. 1	60	60
Mountain wolf, No. 1	2.25	2.00
Deer, per lb	35@ 35	30@ 37½
Otter, No. 1	8.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 7.50
Lynx, No. 1	1.50@ 1.75	
Fisher, No. 1	6.00@ 8.00	
Wolverine, No. 1	3.00@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.50
Kid fox, No. 1	35	40
Marten, No. 1	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 1.75
Badger, No. 1	75	75

GREASE—Was quiet at 6¼@7c for white; 5@5½c for yellow; and 4@5c for brown.

GREEN FRUITS—Are dull, but prices remain without change. We quote:

Apples, per brl	$1.75@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	6.50@7.50
Lemons, per box	4.00@4.50
Valencia oranges	7.00@7.50
Louisiana oranges, per brl	6.50@7.00
Florida oranges, per 100	3.00@4.00
California pears, per box	4.00@4.50
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—No price-changes were developed. Sugars were rather easier, but quotations remained as before. Coffees and rice continued firm. Sirups, molasses, spices, etc., were steady. A good general demand existed:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¼@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	15 @19
Rio, fancy	15¾@16
Rio, prime to choice	15¼@15¾
Rio, fair to good	14¾@15
Rio, common	13¾@14
Rio, roasting	11¾@13

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10¾
Crushed	10¾@10¾
Powdered	10¾
Granulated standard	10 @10¼
Do, not standard	9¾@
A standard	9¾
A No. 2	9¼@ 9⅜
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	8¾@ 9
Yellow	7¾@ 8
N. O. extra white	9 @ 9¼
N. O. white	9 @ 9¼
N. O. medium	8 @ 8½
N. O. seconds	7 @ 7½
N. O. open kettle	8 @ 9¼

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40 @42
Prime corn or sugar	36 @38
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @34
Blackstrap	27 @32
N. O. molasses, new	40 @54

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	20 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The local trade, owing to the liberal supply from the country by carloads, is still weak. There is a liberal demand for shipment. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton on track	$14.00@15.00
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	13.00@13.50
Mixed	12.00@12.50
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 9.00

HIDES—The market for hides continues slow at the following quotations:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	9
Part-cured	8¼@8¾
Damaged hides	7½
Calf, ₩ lb	14@15
Dry salted, ₩ lb	15
Dry flint, No. 1	17
Damaged dry	14
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	33@35

HOPS—There is a good trade at 20@23c for Eastern, and 21@23c for California.

LUMBER—With a fair local and shipping trade, yard-prices remain as quoted below:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@26.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.00

OILS—Jobbers reported a quiet general market, with prices ranging as before, though lard and linseed were very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	24½
Carbon, 110 test	12
Carbon, 150 test	13
Carbon, 175 test	21¼
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	15
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W.	21
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, W. W.	21
Lard, winter-strained	70
Lard, No. 1	59
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	55
Linseed, boiled	57
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	75
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	65
Neatsfoot oil, extra	75
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	65
Bank oil	50
Straits	55
Turpentine	51
Miner's oil	56@58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15¼
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POULTRY—Turkeys are firm at 9@10½c for fair quality. Chickens sell at 7@8½c. Geese are in good supply at 6@7c. Ducks, 7@8c.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, peachblows being quoted at 75c, and early rose at 68@70c.

SALT—The current quotations are as follows:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were generally quiet, buyers holding off, especially on timothy. Orders were comparatively light. Timothy was quotable at $2.40@2.45 for ordinary to good, and $2.48@2.50 for prime to fully prime. Flax was steady at $1.19. Hungarian and millet were quotable at 65@75c being for a lot of fine black Hungarian. Sales were reported of clover, 13 bags being poor, at $3.00; 14 bags at $4.75@4.90 for good to fully prime; 4 bags mammoth at $5.15; and 1 car by sample, March delivery, at $5.25. Timothy—Sales of 2 cars at 542 bags at $2.37½ for poor to $2.50 for prime. Flax—1 car and 50 bags at $1.19 for good and $1.22 for choice.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5¾@6c for city on 'Change, according to quality, and about 5@5⅜c for country on the street.

WHISKY—Declined another 1c per gallon, on account of a further drop in Cincinnati. The base price for highwines was $1.09 per gallon, with no sales reported.

WOOL—There is nothing of interest to note in the wool market, with a moderate trade. Rates remain as follows:

Good to choice medium tub	47@ 50
Coarse and dingy tub	38@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@30
Coarse unwashed fleece	28@30
Medium unwashed fleece	28@34
Medium washed fleece	40@45
Fine washed fleece	35@38
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,828	29,059	554
Tuesday	3,978	41,289	1,022
Wednesday	5,877	42,715	1,285
Thursday	6,397	40,543	2,630
Friday	5,268	37,718	871
Saturday	2,000	22,700	600
Total	25,348	212,863	8,168
Same week in 1880	26,328	137,422	11,038
Same week in 1879	21,825	219,509	7,022
Same week in 1878	15,954	190,147	7,071
Week ending Jan. 15	29,507	230,083	7,549
Shipments—			
Monday	1,829	2,014	
Tuesday	941	2,802	861
Wednesday	2,716	3,730	871
Thursday	2,148	5,953	1,342
Friday	2,924	3,081	997
Total	10,557	17,380	3,970

CATTLE—Despite a very liberal run, and the interruption to trade occasioned by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, the past week saw a rather more than ordinarily active movement. The receipts, though less than for the previous week, were considerably larger than is usual to the season, and the supply of medium and common cattle was somewhat in excess of the demand, but there was no class for which it was not possible to obtain better figures than prevailed at the close of the previous week. Up to Thursday there was an active general demand and steadily hardening prices, Wednesday's trading having been done at an advance of 20@30c. For good to extra grades the advance was sustained to the end of the week, but common and medium qualities lost 10@15c of the improvement during Thursday and Friday. The quality of the receipts was good. There were no fancy droves, and few extra, but good to choice cattle comprised a large percentage of the supply, while of inferior grades the offerings were fewer than usual. The highest price paid during the week was $6.00. There were a few transfers at $5.65@5.87½, and many at $5.25@5.50. Most of the sales at $5.25 and upward were to exporters, that class of buyers operating more freely than usual. Sales to shippers were principally at $4.00@5.00, and to the local trade at $2.75@3.80. Stockers were in good request throughout, and the better class commanded good round figures, $3.50@3.65, and in a few instances $3.75 being paid for thrifty droves averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. Veals were salable at $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs, and milch cows at $25.00@55.00 per head. Says the Liverpool edition of the *Drovers' Journal*:

"Outside of the continued alarming spread of the foot-and-mouth disease, stock in this country is doing well. The stocks and herds of nearly the entire south half of England are, or have been, under the influence of either the liver-rot or foot-and-mouth disease,—from York to Dorset south, and from Lancashire to Suffolk, southeast, and from thence west to Devon, including all the best grazing and feeding districts, is under sanitary regulations. The Government continues to use energetic measures to stamp out and disinfect, yet the disease continues to spread. The liver-rot is becoming a deal more pronounced. Of course this must more or less disturb winter feeding, and, perhaps, hurry many cattle to market before their time, and we once more may remark that it is just possible the English cattle salesman may not have overlooked these disturbances when he is calculating upon the supply of home-fed cattle for the spring months. Taken altogether, the farmers of this country commence the new year with anxieties crowding upon them."

Saturday's market was quiet and steady. Shippers and the local trade took hold in a moderate way and the yards were well cleared up at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.85@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.10@2.40
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@5.75

HOGS—The past week was an active one in this branch of the live-stock market. Although the receipts reached a daily average of rather more than 35,000, a ready outlet was found for all the offerings, and the advance of the previous week was supplemented by a further advance of 10@15c. Of the entire supply only about 20,000 (less than one-tenth) fell into the hands of shippers. The quality of the hogs was the best of the season thus far. Comparatively few "skips" were included, and the percentage of coarse mixed lots was smaller than usual, while of choice and extra droves, averaging from 330 to 450 lbs, the offerings were numerous. The best drove averaged 541 lbs, and was purchased by a local packer at $5.65. There was a good demand on Saturday, and the supply was disposed of at Friday's quotations, or at $4.80@5.05 for poor to prime light, and at $4.80@5.40 for poor to extra heavy. Skips and inferior lots sold at $3.75@4.60. One year ago light were quoted at $4.10@4.30, and heavy at $4.40@4.75.

SHEEP—Have been plenty and easier. Choice qualities held up pretty well, but the poorer sorts sold 25@50c lower than during the previous week. Fully one-half the supply was taken by shippers. We quote poor to medium at $2.50@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.50 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 425; shipments, 568. Market steady; native shippers, $3.75@4.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.25; native cows, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,453; shipments, 473. Market active and firm; choice, $4.70@4.80; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.45@4.65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Supply light; little done; 1,400 lbs steers sold at $5.15, and 1,200 to 1,300 lbs at $4.25@4.75; butchers' steers and good to choice cows, heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers, $2.75@3.25; receipts, 300; shipments, 400.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged at $3.75@5.25; receipts, none; shipments, 1,300.

HOGS—Active and strong; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.70@4.90; mixed packing, $4.60@5.00; butchers' to fancy, $5.00@5.25; receipts, 5,400; shipments, 5,700.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—HOGS—Firm; common, $4.00@4.60; light, $4.70@5.00; packing, $5.00@5.30; butchers', $5.30@5.55; receipts, 1,210; shipments, 1,300.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—HOGS—Firm at $4.90@5.30; receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—COTTON—In moderate inquiry, which was freely supplied; middling uplands, 6 9-16c; middling Orleans, 6¾c; sales, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 taken for export and speculation; receipts, 5,500 bales, of which 4,100 were American. Of the sales to-day 5,150 bales were American; futures barely steady.

BREMEN, Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM—8m 40p.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed at 50m.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—In the absence of foreign and Eastern advices again to-day the wheat market was stagnant, operators being at a loss for a basis of operations. What little was done seemed to be on a downward movement, notwithstanding the strong "bullish" feeling at Chicago, and which prevailed here last night. The opening was at 98¼c for No. 2 spring, seller February, and 98¾c March. The latter option was the favorit, although a few February shorts still wanted the grain. Those speculating solely for a rise or fall dealt in March. Under the unfavorable circumstances described trading was fair. Cash wheat is in good demand outside, and difficult to get. At the close March was 98⅝c, and February 97¾c bid, with values generally steadier than before. There seemed to be no valid reason for the decline other than the demoralization caused by the storm. The amount of wheat in store is 3,008,000 bu, against 4,646,000 a year ago, and 3,260,000 in 1879. Coarse grains and provisions were practically unchanged.

The Hon. A. K. Shepard, in his weekly grain circular of Friday night, has the following:

There has been considerable quiet buying by strong parties and the feeling is decidedly "bullish." Wheat is relatively cheaper than almost all other commodities, and should speculation take hold of it we might easily have a brisk advance. An encouraging feature in the situation is an increasing demand for flour.

Our market closed strong. No. 1 hard nominal; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 97⅝c; seller February, 97¾c; seller March, 98¾c; No. 3, 85½c; No. 4, 74½c.

The weather has been quite mild and country roads are in fine order since the snow-storm of last week. At the time of writing, the snow is again falling and indications point to a protracted storm.

Notwithstanding favorable weather and good roads, the movement from first hands has decreased again, especially at Chicago, where receipts have not much exceeded one-half those of last week. The amount "in sight" has decreased, and will probably continue to diminish. As we have before stated, the amount of wheat in first hands is much less than is generally supposed by those who judge of it from the amount in sight.

The crop movement has been as follows:

Period.	At Milwaukee.	At Chicago.	Total.
1880-'81	6,251,424	12,859,329	19,110,753
1879-'80	11,153,949	19,408,648	30,562,597
1878-'79	10,140,949	19,186,636	29,327,585
1877-'78	17,151,988	12,804,487	29,956,475
1876-'77	7,852,575	8,364,031	16,216,606
1875-'76	15,523,453	11,565,654	27,089,107
1874-'75	10,346,430	12,688,050	23,034,480
1873-'74	17,731,857	18,105,676	35,837,533
1872-'73	9,948,329	10,322,908	20,271,237

The amount of wheat in store was as follows:

Year.	Milwaukee, Jan. 21.	Chicago, Jan. 17.	New York, Jan. 17.
1881	2,983,000	7,480,373	5,163,000
1880	4,639,000	8,514,638	7,805,000
1879	3,223,000	6,658,570	3,308,505
1878	862,000	1,658,285	2,154,228
1877	2,020,000	3,563,733	3,125,849
1876	3,812,000	2,657,584	6,441,921
1875	1,876,000	3,074,960	3,358,318

Prices at corresponding dates for ten years were as follows:

Year.	No. 2 wheat in Milwaukee.	No. 2 Mil. in New York.	Freight.
1881	$ .97¾	$1.16	.21
1880	1.16⅛	1.38	.24
1879	.88⅞	1.01	.21
1878	1.00⅞	1.20¼	.19½
1877	1.28	1.46	.26½
1876	.99¼	1.25	.24
1875	.85⅞	1.14	.23½
1874	1.22⅜	1.54	.29
1873	1.22⅞	1.73	.32
1872	1.20¼	1.54	.30

Year.	Gold.	Ocean freight.	Sp. wheat in Liverpool.
1881	$1.00	7 d	9s 6d@ 9s 8d
1880	1.00	3 d	10s @10s 5d
1879	1.00	6 d	8s 10d@ 8s
1878	1.01¾	9¼d	10s 5d@11s 4d
1877	1.06¼	6¼d	10s @10s 4d
1876	1.12⅞	8 d	8s 4d@ 9s 8d
1875	1.12⅞	11 d	8s 7d@ 9s 9d
1874	1.11⅞	12½d	12s @12s 7d
1873	1.13⅞	17½d	11s 6d@12s 3d
1872	1.09⅞	7 d	11s @11s 6d

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, but closed weak; No. 1 hard, $1.12½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 2 do, 97⅝c; January, 97⅜c; February, 98c; March, 98⅞c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 84¼c; No. 4 do, 74c; rejected, nominal. Corn higher; No. 2 at 36¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 31c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 87c. Barley dull, but firmer; No. 2 spring, 81½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $13.38 cash, $13.40 February. Lard—Prime steam, $9.00 cash and January; $9.05 February.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; superfine, $3.50@3.75; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 63@64c. Oats quiet at 54c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $3.10.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime quoted at $25.00; choice, $26.50@27.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; old quoted at $13.25; new, $14.00. Lard steady and in fair demand; tierces, $9.25@9.50; keg, $9.75@10.00. Bulk meats steady; shoulders held at 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. Bacon strong; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8½c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady and in fair demand; canvased, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.10@1.13.

GROCERIES—Coffees strong and higher; Rio cargoes ordinary to good, 11½@14c. Sugar firm; common to good common, 5¼@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6¼@6⅝c; prime to choice, 6¾@7c; yellow clarified, 7¾@8c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 30@33c; centrifugal, 25@40c; fair, 35@38c; prime, to choice, 39@47c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@6¼c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and declined; No. 2 red $1.02 cash, $1.03⅛@1.02¾ February, $1.05⅜@1.05¼ March, $1.07¼@1.08⅛ April, $1.07½@1.07⅝ May; No. 3 do, 92¼@93c bid; No. 4 do, 88¾c bid. Corn lower; 41¼@41c cash; 41½c January, 38⅞@38⅝c February, 38¾@39¼c April, 41@40¾c May. Oats opened higher; declined to 33@33⅛c cash, 33⅛@33c February, 33¾c March, 34¼c April, 35¼c May. Rye quiet at 87c. Barley slow and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $13.35 asked cash and January, $13.47½ bid March. Dry salt meats strong and better at $4.35, $6.90@7.15. Bacon slow and unchanged. Lard higher at $8.90@8.95.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 6,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged. Rye flour steady; $4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, declined later, and closed weak; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.15¾; January, $1.15¾ bid, $1.16¼ asked; February, $1.16½ bid, $1.16¾ asked; March, $1.18¾ bid, $1.18¾ asked; April, $1.19¾ bid, $1.19¾ asked. Corn quiet; Western sail, grain depot, 52½@53c; white, on track, 51c; sail mixed, January, 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked; February, 53½c bid, 54c asked; March, 54¼c bid, 54¾c asked. Oats dull and weak; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Fair demand. Beef—Mess, $11.50@12.00. Mess pork, old, $13.50; new, $14.50@15.00. Lard—Western kettle, $9.50@9.62½; steam, $9.30@9.40.

BUTTER—Steady; Western dairy, extra, 24@26c.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; Western, 40@42c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,245 brls; wheat, 2,150 bu; corn, 10,800 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Dull; 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; 95c@$1.00. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 43½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; do mixed, 37c. Rye active and a shade higher; 93c@$1.00.

HAY—Quiet; $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork demand fair and market firm; $13.75. Lard steady and firm; prime steam $9.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $4.37½@4.50; clear rib, $7.00; clear, $7.25. Bacon dull; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

HOGS—Firm; $4.40@4.90; receipts, 200.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 97@98c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; $14.00. Lard in good demand and a shade higher at $9.05. Bulk meats firmer but not quotably higher; shoulders, 4¾c; clear ribs, 7¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western Reserve, 22@23c; choice Central Ohio, 18@20c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Corn dull and easy; new high-mixed, 35¼@35⅛c; new mixed, 35@35¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 33½@34c. Rye dull at 90½@91c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 62,675 bu; oats, 16,250 bu; rye, 1,375 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 23,500 bu; oats, 15,750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,300 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 22.—The *Price Current* reports: GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 8,749 bu; shipments, 10,219 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 83½c; February, 83⅝c; No. 2 cash, 88c; February, 88⅜c; No. 1 cash, 97c; February, 97c. Corn—Receipts, 2,618 bu; shipments, 912 bu; market firm; No. 2 cash, 29¾c; February, 29⅛c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.02; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.04¾; February, $1.05½; March, $1.07¾; April, $1.09¾; May, $1.10¾; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.04¾; rejected, 95c. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot, 40¾c; May, 44½c; rejected, 40¼c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Prime mammoth, $5.35; prime, $4.95; No. 2, $4.50.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.95.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1.16¾; cash and January, $1.17¾@1.17¾; February, $1.19@1.19¼; March, $1.20; April No. 3 do, $1.10@1.10¼. Corn—White Southern and yellow 52@53c; mixed Western, 53¼@53¾c, cash and January; 53¾@54c February; 54¼c March.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,650 bu; corn, 8,750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,898 bu; corn, 29,070 bu.

STOCK IN STORE—Wheat, 1,702,913 bu; corn, 615,959 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1.20. Corn quiet and steady; 17 cars new No. 2, on track, at 45c. Oats nominal at 40c. Rye—Bare market. Barley dull; 4 cars bright Canada at $1.20.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; spot, $1.02 bid; January, $1.02 bid; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.04¾ bid; April, $1.05¾; May, $1.07¾; No. 2 white, 97¾c; No. 2 red nominal. Receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.00½@1.00¾. Corn firm; 38@38½c. Oats steady; 33½@35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce; Western mixed, 57c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling 11⅜c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 7,102 bales; gross, 8,705; exports to Great Britain, 11,015 bales; France, 1,398 bales; Continent, 3,803 bales; sales, 4,800 bales; stock, 284,685 bales. Weekly net receipts, 39,330 bales; gross, 46,157; exports to Great Britain, 23,435; France, 6,905; Continent, 9,595; coastwise, 4,148; sales, 31,305.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Business irregular with package-houses. Staple cotton goods and men's wear woolens in moderate demand, but prices generally steady. White goods in good request. Prints in irregular demand. Ginghams active and Bate's ginghams advanced ¼ cent. Worsted dress goods and lawns fairly active.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM—Steady. Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, United certificates, steady, at a decline to 93¾c for Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Yesterday firm at 44½c.

The Sudden Close of a Humorous Correspondence.

Hartford Letter.

In connection with the wide prevalence of diphtheria everywhere, a distressing story is told here just now. A Hartford gentleman who has no children had a friend in another State who had five young children. When he had leisure the childless man would write to his friend commiserating him in fun on his crowded home. The reply would come full of sympathy for the empty house in Hartford. The other day, having a few idle moments, the Hartford gentleman wrote another of his letters of commiseration over the five crying little children. After he had mailed it he took up a New York paper and discovered the names of the whole five in the death notices,—swept away by diphtheria. The humorous correspondence has closed.

You will look in vain for blemishes if you use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Avoid counterfeits.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, poisons not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely local remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Wei De Meyer's new inoculative treatment. The elements used by him are absorbed by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a constitutional as well as local antidote, as certain to cure Catarrh, as vaccine virus is to prevent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at all stages of the disease, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, establish, beyond contradiction, the fact that Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." "It entirely cured a member of my family who has suffered from Catarrh for 40 yrs." J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y.: "It cured me after doctoring for nearly 30 years." Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 39 W. Washington-place, N. Y.: "I can speak for seven members of my family who have used it with great benefit." Rev. W. H. Sumner, Frederick, Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarrh as I was should use it." Mary A. Ranker, 494 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." Mrs. M. E. Sheney, 3022 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." F. J. Crank, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." Rev. Geo. A. Rice, Cobleskill, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus." W. H. Truesdell, M. D., Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c., &c. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "Treatise" is mailed free. His "Cure" is delivered to any address by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.00 complete.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line		
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	*12:30 pm	*7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:15 am	*6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 pm	*6:40 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Lake Geneva	*10:15 pm	*2:40 pm
bMilwaukee Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:25 am
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	* 8:30 am	*7:45 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*4:00 pm
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 9:00 pm	*7:00 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 am	*6:45 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 9:00 pm	*7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:30 pm	*7:00 am
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	* 9:00 pm	*7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:30 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	10:10 a m	b 3:40 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 a m	b 1:45 p m
bPacific Fast Express	12:01 p m	b 3:40 p m
bKansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 p m	b 3:40 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
bMendota, Ottawa & St Louis Ex	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	b 7:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 8:00 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:30 a m
cTexas Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:30 a m
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:30 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	b 7:15 a m
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:25 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	† 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	† 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	† 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	* 9:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 p m	* 7:55 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Peoria, Burling- } Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
ton & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 7:40 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†9:10 pm	* 7:00 am

aOn Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	* 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:50 p m	* 6:50 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	10:30 pm	6:50 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 89 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:45 a m	* 9:20 p m
Night Express	† 7:30 p m	* 8:00 a m
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	* 3:40 p m	*10:00 a m

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:05 p m	§ 8:37 a m

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:45 p m	* 6:50 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:40 p m	§ 7:20 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:10 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

SCALES.



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THE PULP[IT].

Prof. Swing Preaches [on] Things Useful in [Re]ligion.

Faith, Hope, and Charity [the Things] that Abide—Dr. Th[omas'] Sermon.

The Next Mayor of This C[ity] by the Rev. Dr. No[ble].

Memorial Discourse on Hear[...] by the Rev. G. C. Nee[...]

[Twenty]-third Anniversary of th[e Young Men's] Christian Associatio[n].

THE USEFUL IN RE[LIGION].

SERMON BY PROF. SW[ING].

Prof. Swing preached to a larg[e audience] at the Central Church yesterd[ay, the] theme being "The Useful in [Religion]." [Fol]lowing is the sermon:

TIME-TABLE.

DEPARTURE OF ... EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE ... excepted. *Sunday excepted.

...hwestern Railway. ... Sleeping-Car accommodations. ... Grand Pacific, Brink's Express ... 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

...ells and Kinzie-sts. ...nal and Kinzie-sts.

...ton & Quincy Railroad. ... Sleeping-Car Accommodations. ... Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel ... foot of Indiana-av., Grand ... and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House.

...kee & St. Paul Railway. ... corner Canton and Carroll-sts. ... 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and at Depot.

...ns run via Milwaukee. Tickets ...apolis are good either via Madison, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Central Railroad. ... and foot of Twenty-second-st. ... Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand ... Palmer House.

...ns to Gilman only. ...runs to Peoria only.

...ck Island & Pacific Railway. ... and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.) ... via State-st. run to the depot. ... Clark-st.

...cept Sundays. ...eping Cars from Chicago to St. ... and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches ... Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Cars Chicago to Hannibal and ... of Day Coaches Chicago to ... City.

...cago & Alton. ...Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., bridge, and Twenty-... Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark ... Hotel, and Palmer House.

... Central Railroad. ... and foot of Twenty-second-st. ... Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph ... Hotel, and at Palmer House.

...train leaves at 5:15 p.m.

... Island & Pacific Railroad. ... Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket ... Sherman House, Palmer House, ... and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

...ndays. ‡Daily except Saturdays.

...Michigan Southern Railway. ... Van Buren-st., head of La Salle-... and Forty-third-st. Ticket ... under Sherman House, and Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

...Grand Trunk Railway. ...near State. Ticket-Offices: 103 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and ...

...Cars attached to night express.

...more & Ohio. ...Building and foot of Twenty-... Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).

...Accepted.

...kakee Line. ... and foot of Twenty-second-st. ... and 121 Randolph-st., Grand ... Palmer House.

...ayne & Chicago Railway. ...and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices ... House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and ...

...innati & St. Louis R. R. ... Kokomo Air-Line. ...n and Carroll-sts., West Side ... and 121 Randolph-st., Grand ... Palmer House.

...tern Illinois Railroad. ...ville Route. ...near State. Ticket Offices, 77 ... House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

...y. *Daily.

SCALES.

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THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Preaches on the Things Useful in Religion.

Faith, Hope, and Charity the Things that Abide—Dr. Thomas' Sermon.

The Next Mayor of This City Sketched by the Rev. Dr. Noble.

Memorial Discourse on Henry Moorhouse by the Rev. G. C. Needham.

Twenty-third Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE USEFUL IN RELIGION.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached to a large congregation at the Central Church yesterday morning, his theme being "The Useful in Religion." Following is the sermon:

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, etc., etc.—*Phil., iv., 8.*

Religion is defined as the relation between man and his Maker. As the word "patriotism" expresses the conscious attitude of man to his country, as "friendship" indicates the feelings of one heart towards another that is endeared to it by association, so the word "religion" brings before the mind as affected by a belief in a God. It is a general term implying those logical and sentimental ties that bind us to a Creator.

Such a relation of man toward such a Being as the Deity must have great outreachings and cannot be any single thought or single emotion. All such tremendous terms as "country" and "nation" and "God" spread out in their influence like the pencils of rays which leave the sun. The volume of light which falls upon a hemisphere at noon in midsummer left the sun in a stream around which a giant might throws his arms, had he the power to embrace such an indescribable blast from a furnace, but that beam spreading out as it flies through space falls at last upon half of the globe in a temperature so mild that it harms not the cheek of an infant or the leaf of a plant. Religion claims the Being of God as a reason of its existence—a cause of the appearance in our world of such a sentiment, but issuing from that source, this beam spreads out, becomes a hundred forms of idea and truth and feeling, and implicates almost all other truths in its good and bad actions. As a wild vine growing in a tropical forest starts from a single powerful root, but at once advances, and, spiderlike, throws its web over bush and log and then climbs the palm-tree and covers a half acre of rich woods with its luxurious entanglement, so the sentiment of religion, setting forth from the notion of a Supreme Being, throws out hands and arms and gathers the home, the State, the literature, the philosophies, and the very friendships and loves of mankind into its beautiful-spun network. All the forms of thought are affected by the proximity of such a masterly idea. Astronomer and chemist walk often softly as though they were in a great presence,—a fact leading a wise man to declare that the "undevout astronomer were mad."

Christianity is religion with the simple addition of the Christ-idea, an addition which does not affect it as a religion, but which leaves it subject to all those reflections which spring up over the more general form. The Christ-idea, as we Christians assume, only adds value to all that is good in that natural sentiment which has pervaded always and everywhere the human multitude. By the term "religion," let us imply Christianity, for that is not only one form of the truth, but it is the now prevalent form.

This immense and indefinit outreaching of the religious sentiment Paul perceived, for in this letter to the Philippians he urges his friends to seek all things that were honest and just or pure or lovely or of good report or virtuous or worthy of praise, and if, when religion was still so young, such a saint coming up out of a narrow period and a narrow State, saw its scope of influence, what a many-sidedness should not we behold in that same branch of human philosophy? In an age so highly developed as our century it ought easily to appear that the word religion has become affiliated in an important sense with the useful, the good, the honest, the just, the beautiful. Would we possessed the power to analyze a great original principle as chemists analyze a substance, and could learn definitly how much of the world's useful or beautiful, or true or honorable, lies within this strange spiritual substance. It is permitted men of science to analyze the light of the sun or of a fixed star, and to learn by the spectrum what is burning in those furnaces so many millions of miles away, but to the moralist it is not permitted to explore the secrets of the spiritual kingdom with exact instruments. We must all be content to be mere children on the shore of this more delicate and supramundane world. And yet, in a general superficial way, we can pass to and fro in this spiritual region, making great outlines of facts, and can come in from each survey not learned indeed in the ways of God to man, but not so wholly ignorant as we would have been had we attempted no form of research. There are conquests for even childhood to achieve.

Some of the arguments in favor of Christianity were neglected or lost by those times which thought of religion as of only a scheme for saving the soul after death. This single application of such a philosophy as that in our New Testament prevented the philosophy of Jesus from hastening to gather all the homes and institutions of time into its divine arms to bless them and compelled the blessings of piety to fall upon only eternity when they were equally ready to fall upon the fields of time. The golden stairway led only to heaven, when those steps might have first led up to all that was high in this career. Around the far-away existence of the soul and body all the old religious study wound itself,—the literature of the world retreated into the abstract in theology and into the biographies of the saints. For almost ten centuries all men of intellect felt under obligations to compose some treatise on metaphysics and all men of sentimentalism felt equally bound to live long enough in some cavern, or well, or desert to be able to write the life and sufferings of a saint. Only within the last two centuries has our Christianity shown signs of realizing its broad relations to the just, and honest, and beautiful of these three-score and ten years. It at last assumes the unity of the whole life of man and declares the part on earth to be a part of the immortality beyond. As childhood is attached to youth and to middle life and old age, so time is in all respects the childhood of eternity, and the Church is a good mother for us only when she holds this earth tenderly in her arms. When religion neglects this world she is a mother that neglects her infant and promises to come back to it in its manhood, need. Neglecting it all through infancy, she need never return. Her love and care will be offered too late. The modern religion is mending the error of the past, and is acting as though related to all the great duties and experiences of society.

Mark, in the study of to-day, the useful in religion. Not mark or measure all of this utility, for only the eye of God can see such an expanse of blessing, but mark it as a child notes the sky or the ocean. This relation of the soul to God has affected earthly law, and earthly literature, and education, and morals, and even the friendships of mankind. Not by any power of man can the notion of a God be confined to the thought and emotions of a sanctuary or of a death-chamber; but out it flies, and the lawmaker, and the Judge, and the jury, and the witness, and the accused criminal or offender feel the influence of such a prevalent assumption. The word "God" has not been the magic word of eternity only, but all through the centuries it has been a term of deep import in the affairs of the court-house, and the street, and the market-place. All through those remote times when society was making its new beauties out of old barbarism, passing from ashes up to attractiveness, this divine idea was present as a framer of the future. As it comes to us to-day, society is a work which required many ages to fashion; and looking back we behold that into that work of the ages religion entered constantly and deeply. Into the stream of life, then turning slowly from a brook into a river, this piety emptied many an urn. Our public morals seem to have been chiefly elaborated from that lofty inspiration which the mind drew from its assumption of a supreme right. Thought was formulated as in the chamber of God. If rationalism should ever lead society to believe that such leaders as Moses and Christ had no supernatural warrant, it would yet remain that they would have been powerless—utterly undistinguishable from dust and ashes—had they not come to earth in the name of God. If their mission was Divine, then what a mission indeed was it! But note, the alternative: if their mission was ordinary and natural, then what a civilization has come from the ordinary human feeling that there is a personal Creator and personal Friend of man in the midst of the universe! The historic fact remains that the most dignified, the richest, the most useful form of civilization known to us has come directly from hands which fashioned it in the name of a Deity.

There is something instructive and touching in even those fables of antiquity which assure us that Numa Pompilius received aid from Heaven in making up the laws of early Rome; which tell us how this and that statesman received light from the upper world; how all the great men were wont to repair to sacred places where some Sibyl wrote down the will of Heaven upon leaves and then asked the winds to scatter them that light and enigma might be mingled,—interesting all these legends because they assure us that that vast form of usefulness which we call by the general name of "civilization" came from conclusions of morals, and law, and duty reached in the assumed chambers of the Divine. We are all fully aware that the modern manhood was not fashioned recently. Look into our language, or our learning, or our arts, or our institutions, of family or marriage, and we see the marks of 5,000 or 6,000 years. The scientists gather around a traverse section of one of those great trees in California or of a cedar in Lebanon, and, counting the layers of growth, they assure us that for 4,000 years the sun has cheered them and the wind has whispered in their leaves. Of some old oaks in the German forests Tacitus says: "They are cotemporary with the creation of the earth and were given man as a symbol of immortality." As these lovers of dumb Nature gather about these monarchs of the woods and read in their fine texture the self-kept record of their age so can we lovers of living man look into that prodigy which we call "society," and can see that five or six thousand years were consumed in carrying together the mental and moral materials which made at last such an aggregate. Every legend or page of history which places before us a Moses consulting his Jehovah, or a David composing a psalm, or an Egyptian repairing to a temple, or a Greek statesman consulting an oracle, or a Socrates following his *daimon*, or an Epictetus or Aurelius in prayer, or a Paul in the rapture of his gospel, tells us that the immense utility of to-day which we call "enlightenment," or "the age," or "modern society," was planted in a sunshine that seemed to come from a God, and grew in an air which blew sweet and vernal as from the upper paradise. What other warmth there may have been except that of religious faith we cannot say; there was, indeed, much other influence, but it is also evident that the strange power of religion entered deeply into every institution from the founding of an empire to the solemnizing of a marriage or the setting forth upon a journey.

It is not as easy to trace the action of a moral force as it is to note the quality and quantity of a physical power. Man can note how much land a sea or a river has taken away or has brought. He can measure how high the winds of ages have piled the sands at the head of this lake, Michigan; but not so exactly can he determine how art, or war, or industry, or worship has turned this way or that the flow of thought or life in man. When we come to the moral kingdom we have come to the shores of the indefinit. Exact measurements cease; but not so with great approximate measurements. These are possible, and even easy; and among these approximate estimates let us place the assertion that down from religious origin has come to man the greatest quantity of the useful in human existence. While the parish priest or pastor has been using his philosophy only for comforting or alarming the soul as to another life, that philosophy, wider than its minister, has been importing steadily the useful into this part of man's heritage. Nothing can be conceived of as being of more value than the feeling that man came from a Master Workman and has to render a final account. This one tenet has, perhaps, more deeply affected character and society than have all the galleries of art or all the orations of the statesmen; for not only has it been powerful where it has been, but it has fallen almost everywhere. Many escape the influence of the fine arts and of the polite letters, but few in the great nations have been able to avoid the idea that man came from a just Judge and must reappear some day at His bar. This idea has lain far back of the palace out on the fields and villages where the people have passed in and out of their lonely and sacred homes, and has sustained empires and republics with the new blood of virtue when vice had filled the throne-rooms and the homes of the great with its hopeless weakness. While monarchs have been ruining grand countries by their sins, the common people have continued their prayers, and have made the salvation dreamed of for another clime become the blessed salvation of this vale of trouble. Many times in the open book of history do we read how the widespread religion of farm and village flowed in upon dissolute cities to wash away their idleness, and vanity, and folly. Thus Cromwell reformed England, thus peasantry saved France.

Man is a delicate organization. He may be rude in his barbarian form of existence, but when his intellect has become awakened, as in the classic period, or in Europe or America, he is inflexible no longer, but he is evermore a most delicately-attuned harp. Money, or pleasure, or ambition, the wine-cup, the dinner-table, the gambling-saloon, will quietly but terribly overthrow a soul once beautiful in symmetry. The butterfly, the Greek emblem of man, is a good symbol of his soul, not only because that soul is so spiritual, but also because it is so easily crushed or tarnished. Its down easily rubs off like that on the wing of its symbol. But, thanks to the Maker of man, this soul is as truly susceptible to forces and touches of the good, and can gather golden powder for its wings as truly as it can have the elegant dust brushed off. Intellectual sensitiveness is a readiness to gain as well as to lose, and therefore it is that the affirmations of religion have been of immense momentum in this awakened earth. Society has been spell-bound amid the pageantry of the second world. Kings have trembled at the name of Jehovah. Hence it was that Knox dared utter his whole mind even in the presence of a throne; hence Massillon poured out his bold words. For hundreds of years all the rulers of earth had felt that there was one King they dared not despise.

After Luther and Lord Bacon our religion became more than ever a public benefactor. Bacon led in a philosophy whose aim was the practical, the progress of all forms of science and industry. Before his day thought had been abstract. Wise men from Plato to Abelard and to the group of schoolmen had preferred to toil at a definition of man rather than at his food or clothing or his house. Scholars fled to caves or forests that they might indulge in pure thought and escape the presence of things. To have nothing and to be removed from what any one else might possess was the fundamental idea of the average thinkers who lived and died in the first fifteen centuries. Bacon asked philosophy to begin the new task of blessing man. It must make roads, study agriculture, build better houses, better wagons, better ships, make better laws, search out ores and study timber, and handle afresh the hammer of the smith and the crucible of the chemist. It must make man's immediate welfare its constant pursuit. Thus Bacon opened a new gateway, and out of it came our eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A strange event was meanwhile transpiring in the religious hemisphere. While Bacon's principles were attracting society toward the development of this life and this earth the reform under Luther was turning Christianity away from endless rites and external acts and hopes and was attempting to substitute practical virtue for old charms and superstitions. Philosophy found Christianity ready for a change and Christianity found philosophy ready to come down from its cold hight and touch the earthly years of mankind. It was a rare combination. Both these shapes of thought began to love the world, and from that moment a new value sprang up in the public belief in a God and a Savior. That belief ceased to make anchorites and monks and useless speculators and began to make valuable men and women. Out of Christianity came flocking, like happy song birds from a wood, all the new doctrines of philanthropy and many of the new and high estimates of human life. Cut loose forever from mere abstractions the Church gave its influence in favor of education, and colleges and academies sprang up in the old and new worlds, missionary ships sailed, republics began to be dreamed of in the name of this Divine equality and justice. So perfectly in accord did the new philosophy and the new religion walk for the 200 years after Bacon and Luther that they must be estimated together by any one who shall ask what has most blessed Europe and America. For, while the practical method of Bacon pointed out a new path for nations to follow, it was the love and activity of Christianity which persuaded the multitude to accept of the new path. If the Baconian philosophy pointed out the value of the college or school-house, religion revealed the tenderest heart and first built and endowed the college. If Bacon was the brains of the late centuries Christianity was their heart. Philosophy is a finger-board able to point out a road, but not to travel in it; Christianity had the life and the enthusiasm which could run along the many miles. Light and love met. That tie which is defined as binding man to God also bound man to man, and hence we cannot find a foundation in the modern world either of a State, or of a college, or of a school of art, or of an asylum, or of a literature in which the fair hand of religious belief has not placed a few stones.

A great relationship to one object becomes a high relationship to all objects. The son of a King if free to move, if his soul is not ruined by some ignorance or vice, reveals to even a beggar the attributes of a high nature. The beggar feels that the mite in his hand came from some superior soul. It is difficult for a Royal child or a Royal adult to travel in disguise. The dignity and culture will betray their presence. So the relation of man to a God cannot be confined to man in a sanctuary or man engaged in prayer, but it attaches to him as a soul, and will affect him in all his motions as neighbor, or friend, or soldier, or statesman. As a mind educated cannot be one day cultivated and the next day rude and ignorant, but must move along to the grave with all its richness of learning and power, so the mind religious cannot escape from that quality of its essence, but in all relations in time it will flash forth in this bright color of eternity. Religion sets out by being the relation of man to God, but it has not gone far on its way before it has become a relation of man to man. The slave in his chains has heard some one whispering "liberty," and looking up he has seen the form of Religion; the ignorant have assembled themselves around a motherly form to be instructed, and her name whose love thus attracted and taught has generally been Religion; the sick in the hospital have seen this Religion come not only as a salvation, but as a tender nurse of the body; patriots struggling for liberty have seen a bright sword drawn on their behalf, and lo! the upraised arm was that of this same Messenger between man and Jehovah. Grand in its lessons and work to fit man for the skies, this piety has an infinit application in this life. It is as full of utility as of beauty or of mystery. It has shown itself to be the prince of the useful philosophies. It is a gale which indeed blows down from the unseen hills of eternity, but touching our world this gale becomes laden with health and becomes the very breath of life. It sweeps over a nation and its citizens become free, and moral, and happy; it touches the heart and it warms with virtue and charity; it passes in at the window of the dying and he has hope. Religion and the useful seem friends so joined in history and in logic that one must pronounce them as wedded in the temple of Nature, inseparable forever.

THINGS THAT ABIDE.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

The following sermon, having for its theme "The Things that Abide," was preached yesterday morning to a large congregation in the People's Church:

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—*I. Cor., xiii., 13.*

In our study of the growth of ideas on last Sabbath, we noted some of the changes that occur in the transitions of mind and thought from childhood to manhood. We referred also to the childhood of the world, and to the changes that have occurred in society by the growth of such ideas as justice and liberty.

Let us take up this morning the closely related thought or subject of the things that abide, or remain in the midst of all the changes that come, not only to the individual mind, but abide through the growth of the ages.

There are always those who are alarmed at changes in the social order. They somehow think that change means destruction; or, if not that, at least something not so good as for things to remain as they are. This may, indeed, sometimes be the case; but in the larger and longer view of things changes are generally seen to be in the direction of progress, and generally in the line of what may be called the world's natural growth. There are many now who see only evil and discouragement in the changes through which the public faith is passing on the subject of religion. They have been taught that certain things are true in religion and that these things are essential; they have come to look upon religion from certain standpoints, and to see it wearing certain garments; and when they see people departing from these, and see religion changing its forms, they view these things with alarm. They regard them as drifting,—as moving away from the old foundations. Now, this may be so in some cases; but a large looking at the subject may show that instead of our age drifting into infidelity, it is rather in a state of transition to a larger and better faith. And it is the purpose of the present discourse to call attention to the things that remain; to show that faith, and hope, and charity still abide; that in the midst of all the changes of belief they continue; they may take on other forms, but they are not lost.

As a starting point to this, let us note carefully a few things.

The first is, that we should discriminate between a change of faith and the loss of faith. To confound these is to confuse the whole subject, both in personal experience and in the broader study of the faith of the world. We find in things apart from religion that we often change our opinions, and hence change our beliefs; but we do not say that we have lost our faith, but rather that it has changed, and often in the change it is greatly enlarged. Thus, in science, men once thought that the earth was stationary,—was flat,—and that the sun moved around it every twenty-four hours. And when they came to see their mistake,—to see that, instead of the sun moving, the earth simply turned on its own axis, and thus giving us night and day, they did not call it a loss of faith, but a gain; and a very great gain. It is true there were those who at the time fought the new theory, and persecuted those who adopted it, and called it infidelity and denying the Bible; but now all confess that the change of belief was a growth and not a loss, and the world is thereby richer and not poorer in faith. It was thought in the Mosaic age that death was the proper penalty for many very small offenses, and that evil should be returned for evil—"an eye for an eye"; and the old English law made stealing a capital offense, and imprisoned men for debt, and burned witches. But we do not count that the world has lost faith in the change that has brought us a milder and a juster form of laws, and a kinder treatment of the unfortunate and the criminal classes. We count it a gain of faith. We have not lost the idea of law and justice; but have come to have clearer and better ideas. The faith abides, but in a better form.

And so it is in matters of religion. A change of belief is certainly not always a loss. The Jews believed that salvation belonged to them; that they were God's favored people. And it took a miracle to convert Peter to the faith that the Gospel was intended for the Gentiles as well as the Jews; but when the change came Peter did not regard it as a loss of faith, but as a gain,—as a broader insight into the purposes of God's great love in Christ. John Calvin taught that God did not intend to save all mankind,—did not want to save them,—and that Christ died only for the elect. But certainly Arminians do not regard it as a loss of faith when in Scotland and in our own country the faith of the Calvinistic churches is outgrowing their creeds; is getting too large for them; and that these churches are now preaching a free salvation for all. We say the change in faith is a growth; and we say that as the later form of faith is larger and better than the old forms were, so is there a gain, and not a loss by the change. It was not regarded by any but our Roman Catholic friends as a loss when Luther sought to take off the burdens that were put upon the people and to remove the forms of ceremonies that stood between them and God; but rather have all Protestants looked upon it as a gain, as giving the world a larger faith in which the people have become kings and priests unto God. And so, when the world in our day is coming to share a larger faith and hope in God in reference to the future condition of mankind, it is a growth of faith and not a decline, nor a drifting into infidelity. It is a larger faith in the purpose and the power of Christ to save. It is a larger faith in the love of God that makes that love eternal,—that looks upon it not only as working now alone to save man from sin, but believes that it will brood over souls forever, and forever be going out to seek and to save the lost.

Again, we should not confound faith with believing just as others believe. If we do this, we shall then take our stand with our school, or with those who believe as we believe, and regard all others as without faith. And this mistake is much more common than we may have thought. It explains much of the complaint that we hear about infidelity growing so rapidly in our day; it explains much of what is called the decline of faith in the churches, and their apparent loss of interest. Certain forms of faith have been fixed up; certain creeds have been formulated as the faith of Christianity, and the Scriptures have been interpreted to suit those forms of belief; and now when the faith of our age is outgrowing some of these forms and is coming into larger and better beliefs, the doctors of these creeds—those who are trying to defend them and to take care of them, and who seem to think that they contain all the truth there is, and that not to believe as they teach is to become infidel—are crying out that the people are going into unbelief. Thus the Free Church of Scotland is trying to hold the people to a belief in the literal inspiration of the Bible, as opposed to the broader views of Prof. Robertson Smith; and in this country the theologians are trying to hold the people to the old views of a penal atonement,—that Christ was punished for the sins of man,—and trying to hold them down to the hard faith that all God's wonderful love as revealed in Christ lasts only during the few brief years of man's earthly life; that beyond the grave there is no possible chance for souls to see and to forsake their sins; or if they did, that there would be no mercy for them. And they call it unbelief; the loss of faith, when the faith of the world, not the unfaith, is no longer able to accept the old and hard views of the past. It is unbelief in the one direction, but it is an almost infinit growth of faith in the other.

Another fact to be noted is the strange tendency there is in people to accuse, or to suspect others who differ from them of being in some way insincere, or of being actuated by low and unworthy motives; or of not believing the old theories because they don't want to, or because they are wicked. This habit of attributing insincerity or falseness of motive to others is too common in our day; it is too common among those who think they are the defenders of the faith. They are too fond of calling those who hold other or broader views than their own unscholarly or superficial, or of saying that they want a larger license for sinning, or that they are not pious, or that they are hindering the work of religion. The question ought naturally to arise in such minds, why others are more apt to be insincere than themselves? Indeed, if such charges were to be made they would come with just as much probability of truth from the other side.

One more point to be noticed is the discrimination between faith in the formal and faith in the essential in religion. Faith in the forms of a doctrine may change, and yet faith in the doctrine itself be maintained. And this explains very many of the changes that are going on now. Men are looking at the questions of God, and Christ, and the atonement, and the Bible, and the future life differently from what they once did. They are looking at the authority of the Church, and at the utility of the sacraments, and the values of ceremonies differently from what they once did. There has been a great change in the public mind on these subjects since the days of Luther; but when we come to look at the heart of religion, at goodness of life, and at reverence for God and trust in God, and at the Bible as containing the highest law of duty, and at Christ as revealing the love of God to the world, and reconciling the world to God in righteousness; when we look at these things, I think they have a larger hold upon mankind, a deeper hold upon the heart and the life, than in the ages of authority and of a larger degree of superstitious reverence and of formal observances.

And thus we may see that through all the changes of faith, faith itself has not been lost. It has remained as faith, as belief, as trust; though the particular things believed have changed or taken different shapes in the mind, and it still abides in the midst of all the changes that are going on now. The mind and heart of our age are not without large and saving beliefs, and a large hope and love. And this view, if correct, and I think it is, is certainly very encouraging. I sympathize with all who stand by the old forms in which great truths once found expression, and mourn because the people are growing away from them. That is, I sympathize with their sincerity, and with the pain these things cost them; but I cannot share their discouraging views. I do not believe, for instance, that in what are called the broader views of orthodoxy that are so filling the land now, there is unbelief. I call it faith; a higher faith; a better faith; a faith from which not one element of righteousness is left out; a faith that can be accepted by millions of minds who could not accept the older and severer statements. I believe that in the liberal churches there is saving faith—faith that makes strong characters, beautiful lives; and no one can question the fact that charity was never so abundant on earth as now. And it is not wise to discourage ourselves, nor to miscall and confuse things by saying all this larger faith is infidelity because it has departed from the forms in which past ages tried to express the truth. Better, far better confess that the world is coming to its manhood and to the ideas of manhood, than to mourn because the nineteenth century has grown away from the sixteenth century and can no longer wear its garments.

We have, then, the statement of the text, and the fact in experience and life, that faith, and hope, and charity abide; that that which is inner and essential in religion remains. Paul looked at the world's growth; he looked at the transient in religion,—at the accidents of age, or growth, or circumstances; but he affirmed the permanency of faith, and hope, and charity. And having reached the conclusion that the faith of mankind has changed, and is still changing, but that it has not been lost, but that a larger and better faith, and hope, and charity are coming in to take the place of the old, let us now look briefly at these three graces, these great facts in our religion, and ask wherein lies the secret and the power of their permanency?

What is faith, and why does it abide in the mind and heart of man? Faith is the mind's assent to truth, and the heart's reliance, or resting upon it. The mind assents to truth because it is truth; because it perceives it, sees it, as such. The mind is made for truth, and truth is made for the mind. That is, the one is suited to the other, just as light is suited to the eye, or sound to the ear. And when truth comes before the mind it is natural for the mind to recognize it and to admit it. And hence we find that our world has always been full of beliefs on all subjects—on history, science, philosophy, and religion. Indeed it has been too full of beliefs,—too ready to believe,—and hence has often believed without sufficient evidence, and has thereby been deceived, and has had to enter upon the unpleasant work of reëxamination and of casting out the false. And this may set up a habit of criticising, of rejecting, that may become for the time destructive. Believing too much and too easily at first, the tendency then is to doubt too much and too easily. This is the condition of many now. But the mind will react from its own extremes, and tends at last to a proper medium. And thus we find it now. The great body of mankind are not going with the extremes of either radicalism or conservatism, but are seeking the truth that lies between the two. Being in a world of great moral truths, the mind and heart cannot get away from them; it is utterly impossible for our world to give up religious thought or to fall into utter religious unbelief; and simply because the great facts of religion are forever thrusting themselves upon the attention. And so faith abides, and must abide. It may change in many things, but still it travels along the great lines of God, and Christ, and immortality, and righteousness. It thinks differently and better of God now than it once did,—sees more of His love and mercy. Men believe differently about future punishment from what they once did; but still they hold fast to the ideas of God, and justice, and proper retribution. They look upon the Bible differently, but still they believe it contains the revealed will of God. They think differently about the Atonement, but they hold to the great law of the vicariousness of love. And there is not only the assent of the mind and heart to religious truth, but there is a resting upon these truths. As the nature of the mind and the presence of truth compel assent, so the needs of the conditions of life lead to trust. The heart wants something on which to rest. The soul, feeling its need, casts itself trustingly upon the unseen power, the infinit love.

And have we thought how great a thing it is to be in a world of faith,—a world of trust? It means that we are in a world of facts, a world of truth, and that we perceive these and rest in them. We believe the universe is ruled by an infinit Being; that it is ruled in wisdom and love; that the divine care is over the lives of all men; that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners"; that we may have pardon, and peace, and holiness by lives of obedience and trust; we believe that we are immortal,—that we shall live forever; that we shall know each other in the world of spirits. Oh! what faith abides through all the changes of time; what faith in God and goodness and the life to come.

Not only does faith abide, but hope journeys along with it. Faith begins by accepting what the mind says is true, and ends by resting in that trust. And as beliefs take hold of the things that lie beyond the present, and as trust goes on beyond where reason must halt, and lives a life of rest when it cannot always see or trace the way, but simply trusts, it thereby prepares the way for hope. Hope is that finer something that goes before us; goes before reason, and even before faith; keeps ahead in the soul's march into the future, and is ever sending backward and saying: "Come on; I see the way; it will be better and brighter after awhile." Hope always tells of a to-morrow, and in that to-morrow it holds out a promise of something better. Without it we should all sink into despair. But with it when all is dark we still look forward. We have disappointments, we have sorrows that we tell only to ourselves; homes are broken up, loved ones go away, the heart finds not its rest; we are old or poor or sick, but still we hope. O! beautiful angel of the skies, how hast thou ever been present to cheer our lives,—been present to speak words of comfort when all other voices were silent. There is nothing more wonderful or blessed in our poor lives than hope. And thank God, it too abides. It abides through all the darkness and changes of time. And along with the broader beliefs of our age, hope is opening up a larger world. Despair had well nigh closed the gates of darkness forever about all who had gone from our shores unreconciled to God, unrenewed in heart; but hope has somehow been stronger than the story, and whilst men thought they believed one thing,—thought they must believe it, and I suppose did believe it about others, yet, mothers especially have always carried an unexpressed hope that somehow the children they bore in pain would not suffer forever. A leading Methodist woman of Iowa said to me lately: "If there is any broader hope for the future, we mothers want to know it; for some of us have buried children who were not converted." Oa! how has the voice and teaching of despair sought to beat back hope as it has tried to follow loved ones to the dark world. But the hope that will not despair here will not stop at the portals of death, but will go on and hope that somehow eternity can do more than time. And hope not only abides now; but along with faith it will bless all the lives yet to come to our world.

Charity abides. This is the last and the greatest of the three graces mentioned in the text. Faith rests on truth. Hope rests on faith, transcends faith and lives in the brightness of the future. Charity is the life of the heart; it is love; it is that state of the affections "that thinketh no evil, that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Paul says "Charity never faileth"; prophecies shall fail, and knowledge pass away, but charity, the richest of all the heart's treasures, shall never fail. It is nearest God, most like God; for God is love. And why will it not fail? Why does love forever abide in our world? Why do not anger, and jealousy, and hatred cast it out, or cause it to die? We have seen that faith is fed by a world of truth; that hope journeys along with truth and faith, and then goes on in advance, carrying a light to beckon the soul forward. But what does love rest upon? What does it feed upon? What is its life? It fails not because God fails not. It lives because God lives. There is something in love that cannot bear restraint, that will not be shut in, that is ever going out seeking to find and bless others. It must have a larger world than self. And thus the nature, the love of God came forth in Christ; and Christ went about doing good, feeding the hungry, and healing the sick; and the Holy Spirit of love is now brooding over all souls and breathing upon them the life of love. Were it not for this boundless ocean, this ever-shining sun, this exhaustless fountain, our world would sink into night and winter, and love would die. But God keeps love alive—keeps it alive in the midst of strifes and contentions and jealousies; keeps it alive in spite of the sharp competitions of trade, and through the fierceness of battles. Man is in the image of God, and somehow that which is like God survives. And God has appointed many channels through which this river of life shall flow. He binds kindred hearts together in the love of home and the ties of blood; He binds communities and nations together by the bonds of a common need and dependency. God hath builded a beautiful temple for love where all the children of art and song and piety find a home. And love, from its very nature of unselfishness, is forever pouring out its riches, treasures, and this is the strange life that the more it gives the more it has.

Charity is the great regulating principle of life. It is to take from the world all envy and oppression. It will cause slavery and war to cease. It will fill all hearts with a tender sympathy—justice. It is love to God and man. It is religion. He that hath love hath entered the Kingdom of Heaven. O! rich is the heart that has faith and hope and charity; rich is our world because these abide. This priceless wealth is free to all; it waits to fill and bless every heart that is open to its coming. And it is a treasure, a life that abides. It does not take wings and fly away with wealth, but loves to abide with the poor; it does not fade with the bloom of youth, but goes on into sickness and old age, and makes peaceful the dying hour. Faith, hope, charity,—these are the soul's life here, and these will be its joy when time is no more.

OUR NEXT MAYOR.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. NOBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, preached to his congregation yesterday evening on the subject of "Our Next Mayor." He had for his text:

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn.—*Prov., xxix., 2.*

He wanted to say a good word for the next Mayor of the City of Chicago, and he had better do it now before they knew who he was. One thing was certain: the dignity and responsibility of the office were such as to satisfy the ambition of any ordinary man. It had always been deemed a great honor to be the Governor of a State; a great many sought to reach that honor, and great scheming took place before the position was attained. The same thing applied in no less degree to the Mayoralty of a great city. There are nine States whose populations are less than that of the City of Chicago. Oregon, Rhode Island, and Delaware might be rolled into one and Chicago would beat them all by 15,000. Vermont, with her Green Mountains, and Nevada, with her silver-crowned rocks, combined, make a smaller population than ours.

Almost as large as the State of Maine, Connecticut, or West Virginia at present, in a few years she would be larger than any of them. Taking into consideration the question of the interests of the city,—its traffic and trade, its railroad, bank, grain, cattle, and other interests which centered in the City of Chicago,—it would surprise even a Chicago citizen to see to what an importance they had swollen, and it would be seen that a man having all these under his care would need to be possessed of the very highest mental and moral qualifications. The question of good government in this country would in the future largely revolve around the question of good government in the cities,—especially the large cities. If thought were given to what the large cities are always doing, this would be more apparent. They were perpetually bringing to themselves the dangerous classes of society. If a boy came into the world in a country place with a decided bent in the direction of evil-doing he would not stay in the country place; he would move to Chicago. England, France, Germany were constantly loading this country with their pauper and criminal classes, and these settled themselves in the large cities of America. The better classes of immigrants took to the country, but the men with criminal intent—those who had left their country for the purpose of escaping its justice—found their way to New York, Boston, Chicago. These men made their organizations in the large cities. Bands of Socialists, little cliques who designed to prey upon the earnings of others, did not get together in the country parts, but in the cities, and to-day Chicago held many societies of people all prepared and only awaiting an opportunity to make an outbreak.

In the late War one of the hardest tasks was to keep the large cities behaving themselves. When the railroad strike occurred the trouble was not to be found in the country, but in the cities, where the organization seeking to undermine property for some days held the country in awe. The land had not yet realized the serious nature of the task under its republican form of government of controlling these classes in the cities.

The man who was fit to be Mayor of the City of Chicago ought to understand how to lay his hand of authority upon these criminal classes and when to do it to the best advantage.

The functions of Mayor of any city were twofold: First, it was his business to execute the laws. He was not a legislator. It was not his business either to make law or to take the place of a Judge and say what the law meant, but it was his to execute it.

It might be a law concerning the cleaning of the sidewalks; or one relating to the granting of leases; or a law concerning gambling dens,—places where young men, the clerks in stores and offices, the sons and brothers of reputable citizens were ruined; or one calling upon him to regulate the 3,000 saloons in the city which yearly take thousands of young men down to ruin. Whatever this law be, he should execute it.

The preacher alluded to the Generals at the opening of the War and the manner in which they sought to ascertain the tone of public opinion before deciding to act upon the commands they received from Washington. At last, however, the Government got men who, when the order came, put it in execution, marched across the land to the sea, and upon Richmond, and the collapse of the Rebellion was the result. The City of Chicago did not want a man at the head of the City Government who, when called upon to execute a law, would look into it and see whether it was to his political advantage to do so.

The preacher wanted the next Mayor of Chicago to be a man who would execute the law. Had the people realized that they had laws upon the liquor traffic and the Sunday question? As they passed along the streets they could not realize it, and the question arose, How was it that the police officers, so quick to discover some things, did not seem to find this out? The truth was that their excuse would be that public opinion would not back them up in enforcing the law.

The preacher read the city ordinances and State laws against the admission of minors to saloons, against giving liquor to minors or intoxicated persons, and against Sabbath-breaking. Was it the place for a City Mayor to stop and say that he could not execute these laws because the feeling of many of the people was against it?

Every Sunday theatres were open in the City of Chicago; minors thronged saloons and gambled in them the week through; saloons were kept open after 12 o'clock Saturday night. The next Mayor should be a man who would put an end to all this.

The second function of the Mayor was in bending his energies in the direction of the improvement of the morals of the city, of the growth of manhood and womanhood of the city. If in twenty years from now the city had a population of a million or a million and a half of inhabitants, and its trade had increased in proportion, yet at the same time the city will be wanting in high-toned manhood and womanhood, where would the glory of Chicago be? The men who had it in their power to improve the moral tone of the city would find in its exercise the highest duty which God has placed upon them. As it now stood, notwithstanding that the sober judgment of the State and city had declared in favor of the laws he had read, yet every day the sons and daughters of the citizens were in peril, and every day there were dragged down into perdition some of the noblest sons and daughters of the city. In the effort to rid the city and Nation and the world of the evil of intemperance a great work had been going on. The movement for the last twenty-five years had been steadily pressing forward and growing in force. The sentiment of prohibition had advanced steadily, and in twenty-five years more people will have the same thoughts regarding liquor-vending as they now had regarding the old institution of slavery.

The Mayor of Chicago should not be an obstructionist to the temperance movement, but one fully alive to its blessings and to the advantages of the other laws which had been referred to.

As yet no convention had been held; no name had been mentioned, and he only stood up to plead that the next Mayor might be so large a man, so true a citizen, that every moral man and woman in Chicago would be glad to see its interests placed in his keeping. The political intriguery would soon begin, and both parties would soon nominate their candidates, and nothing would be left but to take a choice between the two men whom the wire-pullers and schemers had selected as their standard-bearers, and he called upon the men who loved purity and morality more than party, schools more than saloons, churches more than theatres, who loved to see the young men and women saved rather than imperiled, to see to it that the man to occupy this position must be a man of character, of purity, and of morality. If 100 men of Chicago, of whom he knew, belonging to both parties, would set party questions aside and combine for the support of such a man, the traders, manipulators, and ax-grinders of party would not have a word to say as to who was to be the next Mayor of the city. If this were done they would save the city from the disaster of the election of a Mayor who had absolutely no fitness for the high and important office.

HENRY MOORHOUSE.

MEMORIAL SERMON BY THE REV. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM.

The Rev. George C. Needham preached a sermon in Chicago Avenue Church, corner of La Salle street, yesterday morning upon the "Early Life, Conversion, and Ministry of the Evangelist Moorhouse." His text was:

"That Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death.

"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."—*Philippians, i., 20-21.*

The preacher said that he had chosen this text because the last letter which the dear brother of whose life he would speak had written so fully accorded with its spirit.

A short time previous to Henry Moorhouse's death, Maj. Whipple, of Chicago, then working as an evangelist in Scotland, proposed to visit London, and, on his way there, to spend a day with Moorhouse in Manchester. He wrote to him to this effect, but he was not able to see his beloved co-worker; by the time Maj. Whipple started southwards Henry Moorhouse was already with the Lord. Maj. Whipple would have been a welcome visitor at the home of the evangelist, who, in answer to his letter, wrote saying that he had just got out of bed for the first time after a long sickness, but that if he was still in the world when his Chicago friend passed through Manchester he would be glad to see him. He also expressed a deep interest in the work which Maj. Whipple was accomplishing in Glasgow. Two of the sentences in the letter were so characteristic of the spirit of the writer as to be worthy of special mention. They were:

"Pray that I may suffer for Christ better than ever I preached for Him," and

"I only want to glorify Him."

Henry Moorhouse had lived for Christ, and now he was receiving the reward. Living for Christ was the bent of his life. During seventeen years the preacher had known him. He had failings, no doubt. He was considered by some to be eccentric, but it was very hard to judge correctly of this charge of eccentricity, and, while many who did not understand the man misjudged him, yet those who knew him best knew that he was a simple, loving Christian who wanted only to live and work for the glory of Jesus Christ. This desire was ever present with him after he engaged in his life-work, and even at night in his sleep he had been heard to cry out: "I want to live for Him, to work for Him, to glorify Him."

The preacher then detailed the peculiar chain of circumstances which led to the conversion of Henry Moorhouse. Thirty years ago a man who had run away from his home in Liverpool, after wandering about the world, turned up at San Francisco, where, for the first time, he felt the arrows of the Almighty in his conscience. In this frame of mind he went back to his native land and landed in Liverpool a poor, homeless, convicted sinner. He returned to his home and made a resolution that he would give the rest of his days to God. He did not know the ways of salvation; he sought for peace in vain. He went to the great Exhibition in Sydenham Palace, London, in the hope that his mind might be diverted. It was of no avail, however, and, rushing from the place, his attention was arrested by a book-stall, at which he purchased a Bible. He took the train back to Liverpool. Still seeking for light, he determined to remove all traces of his former life. He had been a comedian, and he destroyed the wardrobe he had used in his profession, but this brought him no peace. He had ordered some furniture for his sister's home, and he became possessed of the idea that a sofa which he had purchased was of a more ornamental design than he should own, and he destroyed it, but without in any way improving his mental condition. One night he shut himself up in his room with his Bible, and when the morning light stole in through the window he became converted to Jesus. This man was John Hambleton, who afterwards became a prominent evangelist, and through whose preaching the collier, Weaver, was brought to the truth.

One evening while Weaver was preaching in a tent in London, a young man passing by and hearing a noise inside came to the conclusion that it was a circus, and that a row was going on among its occupants. He was a light-weight pugilist of some prominence, and, obeying his instincts, he buttoned up his coat and dashed into the place in the anticipation of enjoying the fight which, he thought, was in progress. As he entered, the Evangelist Weaver, who was conducting a revival meeting in the tent, riveted his attention by the utterance of the single word, "Jesus." He was at once converted. He put his faith in Jesus Christ, and went home and delighted his father and mother by telling them of the change which he had undergone. This young man was Henry Moorhouse.

At that time he was an auctioneer,—a sort of "Cheap Jack," as they call them in England,—and his great trade occurred every Saturday evening. One night while he was selling goods, in the midst of the excitement attending his work a strange man stood suddenly before him. This was an evangelist known as the hatless preacher,—a religious enthusiast who, after his conversion, had decided never again to wear a head-covering. As this extraordinary man appeared before young Moorhouse he called out to him: "Thou oughtest to be out in the street with thy Bible and not handling the devil's hammer here." The man disappeared; Moorhouse stopped the sale and at once cast about him for the means of entering the service of Christ. He told Hambleton, whom he met, that he wanted to preach, and, full of a longing to tell the people the story of the cross, he accompanied that evangelist in his movements. Not yet able to preach the word, he contented himself for the present with exhibiting at the gates of fairs and other public gatherings a board, erected upon a pole, bearing two texts. This action brought down upon him a great deal of abuse, which he stood in a proper Christian spirit, frequently receiving blows from passers-by, which he did not return. Hambleton at this time acted as his theological professor, and they studied the Bible and together traveled about the country, until as his mind expanded the beauties of the book took hold of him, and he saw clearly that Jesus Christ was his friend and Savior.

Seventeen years ago the preacher was sitting in his office in Dublin, when three men entered who had bags upon their shoulders and Bibles in their hands. One of them was Joshua Poole, the converted fiddler, known in England as "Fiddler Joss." Another was the Sankey of that time, Henry Usher, and the third was Henry Moorhouse. Shortly after their arrival in Dublin, Moorhouse was introduced to the preacher, to whom he said, fervently: "Beloved, I am glad to see thee; I love thee,"—a greeting which at once established him firmly in the preacher's heart, and from that time on they were intimate friends.

Henry Moorhouse's first public address before an enlightened audience was a very trying ordeal to him. It occurred at Mansion Hall, Dublin. Moorhouse made an excellent start, but was evidently on the point of breaking down when Poole, who was in the audience, observing his dilema, and, in order to give him a chance to get over it, called out to him, "'Enery, sing a 'ymn." Henry did so, and at the end of it had regained his self-possession and was able to go on with his address, which produced such an effect that the people in the audience decided that the young man had talents which should be cultivated, and a movement was set on foot having this object in view.

Two qualities aided Moorhouse in the early part of his career,—his great dramatic power and his aptness in illustrating points with interesting and appropriate stories. Later on in life, however, he abandoned the employment of the dramatic ability he possessed.

The preacher told of Moorhouse's visits to America, and read an interesting letter from Thomas Kimber, the Quaker Evangelist, in which he described the manner in which Moorhouse succeeded in converting him.

Mr. Kimber, who is one of the wealthiest members of the Society of Friends, had invited Moorhouse to visit him, and on his arrival, just before supper-time, went to the door to welcome him. He extended his hand, while Moorhouse stood in the porch and said: "Mr. Kimber, are you a Christian?" This was exceedingly embarrassing, and the wealthy and dignified Quaker winced beneath a question which had been given in so public a manner, and answered that that was a matter between him and his God. Mr. Moorhouse replied:

"No, Mr. Kimber; this is a matter between you and me, and we will discuss it this very night."

Mr. Kimber proposed that they should go in to supper, and that after the meal they could repair to a private room and there discuss the matter. Mr. Moorhouse said:

"No, Mr. Kimber; the Lord told me to ask the owner of this house whether he was a Christian, and I will not take supper until I have an answer."

Thus brought face to face with this earnest Christian, Mr. Kimber, who, though at that time a generous promoter of Christian work, was not a Christian, did not dare to claim the assurance of his acceptance or of the honor of the Savior's name, and was forced to answer that he was not what was called a Christian, but, with God's grace, that would be the last time he would have to say so.

The acquaintance with Mr. Kimber was very advantageous to the young evangelist, who was instructed by him in grammar, and became greatly improved in the use of the English language.

Mr. Moorhouse visited Chicago five times, and both Mr. Moody and Maj. Whipple confessed his power. In America he was very successful as elsewhere, and to-day there were hundreds of preachers here and in England who were repeating Moorhouse's sermons every Sunday.

In 1876 the preacher accompanied him on a trip to Scotland, during which he remarked to the evangelist that he had a very bad cough, eliciting the answer, "Never mind; when the Master wants me I am ready to go." During his last trip to America, Moorhouse, suffering from nervous prostration, caused by the complication of troubles round his heart, which finally caused his death, kept much to himself, and many people blamed him for this, but this was unjust, as the man was at the time unable to socially entertain his visitors.

After returning to England he was suffering so that he could not preach any more, and, still anxious to promote the work of Christ, he got up a Bible carriage in which he went about selling cheap Bibles and Testaments. In 1879 he sold 51,000 and in 1880 70,000 copies of the Holy Word, and at the same time distributed gratuitously two million tracts.

In his last moments he was attended by his old friend Hambleton. The meeting was a very tender one. After some talk, Hambleton remarked, "Henry, my lad, we will soon meet up yonder." The sick man turned to a little crippled daughter who sat by, said "All is well," and passed away.

In conclusion, the preacher informed the audience that the deceased evangelist had left behind him a widow and children, and hoped their hearts would be softened to send some gift to the widow. He hoped to be able to raise $500 for them in Chicago, and that other ministers of the city would raise $550 more. He was not yet prepared to receive subscriptions, but would be in a short time.

Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

An encouraging sign of the times was the large interest that was manifested in the twenty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The hall was more than two-thirds filled with an interested audience of ladies and gentlemen, which, considering the great inclemency of the weather, was much larger than was anticipated. The stage was occupied by the Farwell Hall choir and the Third Presbyterian Church quartet, including Misses Kittie Wallace and Pauline Rommeiss, and Messrs. Charles H. Clark and A. L. Goldsmidt. Mr. F. T. Baird presided at the organ.

Among the prominent gentlemen who sat on the platform were the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. Frederick Courtney, the Rev. James Powell, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, the Rev. Robert Shepherd, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell; Robert Weidensall, Secretary of the International Committee Y. M. C. A.; I. E. Brown, State Secretary; R. S. Thane, who led the singing of the choir; E. G. Keith, John V. Farwell, H. T. Hemingway, Edward Ely, Cyrus Bentley, Prof. F. W. Fisk, C. F. Gates, H. H. Forsyth.

Previous to the calling to order the choir and the Third Presbyterian Church quartet sang several pieces. Mr. Elbridge G. Keith, the President, then announced that the Rev. E. P. Goodwin would open the proceedings by reading from the Holy Scripture, following with prayer.

The reverend gentlemen made an earnest supplication, thanking God for the power and grace He had bestowed and the good work He had empowered the Association to do, and that its success might be further enhanced by God's grace and assistance.

Mr. Keith then stated that he would not render any statistical report as President, as this had been left by custom to the Secretary. He thought that the figures would not show what had actually been done. He hoped that the seed sown would bring forth good fruit. The great need of the Association was a larger, better ventilated place in the heart of the city,—a building commodious and well appointed, which should be a counter attraction to the places of vice which drew away young men. He thought that such a building should be constructed commensurate with the greatness and commercial interests of the city. They needed a more hearty coöperation of Christian young men. There should be more active workers among young men. He appealed to the young men to aid in this great work with prayers and money, and to show their interest by laboring when they could in the Lord's vineyard.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. L. J. Gage, Mr. H. H. Forsyth read the annual report, which showed receipts as follows: Donations, $5,356; rents, $4,166; membership, $1,445; miscellaneous, $1,603; total, $12,525. Of this amount $6,565 has been expended in salaries and the balance in keeping up the library, reading-rooms, gas, and in various miscellaneous ways, leaving on hand a balance of $74.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. A. T. Hemingway, was a very lengthy and able document, which gave a history of the Y. M. C. A. since its inception. The Association had had eleven Presidents, all of whom were alive, and included Cyrus Bentley, John V. Farwell, Dr. J. H. Hollister, B. F. Jacobs, E. S. Wells, H. W. Fuller, D. L. Moody, C. M. Henderson, N. S. Bouton, T. W. Harvey, and E. G. Keith.

The figures showed as follows: Total number of noon meetings held during the year, 314; total attendance, 58,088. There were thirty-three Sunday night Gospel meetings, at which there was a total attendance of 15,379; ninety-eight Gospel temperance meetings, which were attended by 71,130 persons. There were fifty-two commercial travelers' meetings, with an attendance only of 1,032; and fifty-two young men's Gospel meetings, with an attendance of 2,621. There were 2,722 requests for prayer presented at all the meetings held. The seventeen evening lectures were attended by 7,700 people, while the twenty-three Sunday afternoon Bible lectures had an attendance of 15,525. The attendance at the reading-room was 45,155, and at the gymnasium 29,104. Number of baths taken, 5,429. Papers and tracts distributed, 25,628; employment found for men and boys, 4,644. The present membership of the Association is 1,258. The statistics of the railroad work show as follows: Number of meetings for railroad men, 337; attendance, 19,978; attendance at railway-men's reading-rooms, 43,920; visits to cabooses and engines, 3,957; visits to switch and flag men, 2,675; visits to round-houses, shops, depots, and offices, 1,788; visits to families, 1,175; visits to sick and injured, 385.

There were 93 occupations represented in the applicants for work, and 22 nationalities. The railroad officials had rendered every aid in their branch of the work. The report treated in an exhaustive way of all the work that had been done by the Association, and also urged the necessity of having a new and commodious building for the use of the Association.

The quartet sang "Rest in the Lord" at the conclusion of the reading of the reports.

President Keith thanked the pastors of this city for the aid that they had given at all times to the Association.

The Rev. Fred. Courtney was then introduced and spoke to the young men, and said that what brought them to Chicago was the wish and will to get rich. It was one of the main sentiments with them, and with men generally. Those who became broken down in other cities flocked to Chicago to make money. It was a sentiment that prevailed everywhere; in the church, in the Association, in business. The mere fact of willing to be rich was nothing to be thankful for. They willed to be rich in order to enjoy themselves, and not to become rich that they might consecrate themselves and their riches to God. There were lots of people in Chicago who seemed to get along without religion very well. This was another prevailing sentiment. Men without religion might become wealthy, be kind and loving fathers, husbands, good neighbors, charitable, etc. These men might be intellectual to the highest degree, and moral, withal, but they had not those lofty ideas which religion brought and gave to men. Religion had produced the noblest men and women, who had helped mankind. They had lifted up men and women from the dregs, and made good people of them. Religion had made men consecrate themselves and their riches to Almighty God. It came to relieve men in sickness and death. When there came the hour of doubt, when the heart needed something to lean on, there was nothing but religion and turning to God for support. Religion with some people was a garment which they put on Sunday morning and took it off Sunday night. They took their God out of the book-box in church on Sunday, and put it back when the service was over. Some men were one thing on the Board of Trade and another thing in the church. They had to stand before God naked,—stand before Him as they were. Every man exercised a certain amount of influence which he could use in various ways in every position and action in life. He could exercise it in speech and conduct. He must be consistent in everything. The trouble was that there was too much inconsistency in the church. The speaker did not mean the inconsistency which questioned the right of going to church on Sunday morning and then to the theatre Monday evening, and which held that a man ought not to handle his Bible on Sunday and a pack of cards on Monday. He had no allusions to these. He wanted men to be Christianly consistent,—to speak the truth, help those in doubt, etc. He said that it took a brave man in Chicago to be a Christian in the presence of his employers and associates. It was easy enough not to be a Christian, but to be a follower of Jesus required grit and fortitude.

There was a letter read from the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, who was unavoidably detained. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer was delayed at Buffalo, and the Rev. Dr. Hatfield was kept away by illness.

The Rev. James Powell spoke a few words, in the absence of the other speakers. He felt that there were adversaries in the way of their work which they had to vanquish. He felt encouraged at the reports he had heard of the work done by the Association. Christian associations were the right arm of the churches, which sent out Christians to work in every nation on the earth. The Association gave to the world the fact of the unity of the Christian Church. It took in all sects. The services closed with singing the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Henry G. Perry.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

William H. H. McConnell filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from his wife Emma on the ground of desertion.

Alfred D. Sprague also asks for a divorce from Jennie Sprague; cause, desertion and adultery.

Judge Gardner granted a divorce to Ollie A. Locke from Abram E. Locke, on the ground of drunkenness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Edward P. Allis filed a bill Saturday against the Rock Island Lumber Manufacturing Company to prevent it from using a patent for head blocks for sawmills, issued originally to Nelson F. Beckwith on the 26th of December, 1871. Similar suits were begun by Allis against Jerman S. Keator & Son, The Dimock & Gould Company, and Wegenhauser & Denkman.

John Davis filed a bill against George W. Higgins to restrain him from using a patent device for clutch hooks for slaughtering purposes issued Sept. 11, 1866, to Samuel Davis and Windsor Leland.

The testimony in the case of Cunningham vs. Campbell was concluded Saturday before Judge Blodgett, and this morning the charge to the jury will be given.

STATE COURTS.

O. L. Mann began a suit in debt Saturday, for the use of B. T. Gump, against John Ford, Henry Harms, and Amos J. Snell, claiming $1,000 damages.

George C. Merrill, administrator of the estate of J. W. Merrill, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass on the case against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Elizabeth M. Phillip began a suit for $3,000 against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and the Town of Lake.

Richard T. Race commenced a suit for $10,000 damages against the *Inter-Ocean* Publishing Company.

Johanna Hagermann began a suit in replevin against Orrin L. Mann, Joseph Schoenfinger, Catharina Briiett, and Theodore Wohlers, to recover a quantity of furniture, some counters, etc., valued at $1,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—10, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54. No. 18, Cunningham vs. Campbell, on trial; instructions only to be given.

APPELLATE COURT—Not in session to-day. Motions to-morrow.

JUDGE GARY—Call of condemnation calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 822, 832, 852, 874, 888. No. 816, McMahon vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—103, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117 to 119, and 121. No. 104, Galloway vs. Kirby, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Call to-morrow—18, 21, 22, 24. No. 709, Speight vs. Speight, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—193½, 197, 198, 200, 202, 203, 205 to 207½, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—66, 44, 83, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106. No. 2,086, Bermeister vs. Silveringhouse, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 646, 647, 648, 650, 654, 659, 751, 311, and 706.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—T. S. Albright et al. vs. Joseph Herzog and David Witkowsky; verdict, $490.44, and [illegible] for new trial.—H. A. Iddings vs. Ichabod M. Weast, $660.

JUDGE GARY—Mari Benz vs. City of Chicago; verdict in favor of defendant for $3,500.

GASOLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—The Board of Underwriters has adopted a resolution to interdict the use of gasoline in any building which is insured or the contents of which are insured. The affair will probably raise the liveliest kind of a row. There are a very large number of gasoline stoves in use here, during the summer months especially. As they emit but very little heat they are looked upon with much favor in most kitchens. At the same time it is becoming a question that gasoline has caused a great many costly blazes. It is the underwriters against the housekeepers, with the former a little ahead at this writing.

Sand-Waves in the Mississippi.

Among the facts brought to light by the recent United States survey of the Mississippi River is the existence of moving sand waves in the stream. Those near Helena, in water from thirteen to thirty feet deep, the report says, are moving down the river at an average rate of eighteen feet a day. These sand waves have an average length, counting from crest to crest, of about 330 feet, an extreme length of about 500 feet, and an average hight of about five feet, and an extreme hight of eight feet from valley to crest. The existence of sand waves of such large dimensions, and moving with such velocity, does not seem to have been observed before on the Lower Mississippi.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

THEODORE TILTON is at the Palmer.

G. W. RUGGLES, of St. Louis, is at the Palmer.

EUGENE CANFIELD, of Aurora, Ill., is at the Pacific.

GEN. W. H. H. CROWELL, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

JAMES E. WOODRUFF, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Palmer.

H. O. HOLMES and family, of Omaha, are at the Tremont.

GEORGE D. BOYDEN, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

ALEXANDER KEMP, of Florence, Wis., is at the Sherman.

J. S. RUNNELLS, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Sherman.

JUDGE N. M. HUBBARD, of Cedar Rapids, is at the Pacific.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL and Fred G. Berger are at the Tremont.

J. T. SULLIVAN, of the New York *Mercury*, is at the Pacific.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, is at the Palmer.

T. M. CROFT, agent for Mapleson's opera company, is at the Tremont.

R. J. SHORT and C. R. Tuttle, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at the Tremont.

CHARLES L. DAVIS and the "Alvin Joslin" combination are at the Sherman.

WASHINGTON DUNN, of Dillon, M. T., and W. S. Fanshaw, of Fort Meade, Dak., are at the Pacific.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, of New York, President of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

THE Rev. Mr. Caverno lectures to-day at Hershey Hall, at 1 p. m., on "Morals and Christ." Lecture free.

A. C. FARNSWORTH, Denver, Colo.; J. A. Cunningham, Danville, Ill.; A. L. Stoker, New York; and L. N. Place, Elkader, Ia., are at the Gardner.

SWITCH-ENGINE No. 41, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, was badly wrecked yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock at Englewood by running into a freight-car loaded with corn, and attached to the rear end of a train. No one was hurt, but the engineer and fireman of the engine had a narrow escape from injury. The freight-car was damaged, and its contents scattered along the track. It took about an hour to clear the track of the wreckage.

MICHAEL CARMODY, residence unknown, while under the influence of liquor at 8:30 last evening, walked off the dock at the foot of Washington street into the river, which at that point is kept open by the current from the sewer. He was fished out by some men, who brought him to Eichhorn's saloon, No. 39 Canal street, where he was cared for until the arrival of Officer Davis, by whom he was taken to the County Hospital for treatment, as he appeared to be suffering considerably from the effects of his bath.

UNION COLLEGE.

The alumni of Union College who are residents hereabouts will be pleased to read the following from the Troy *Times*: "Endowments amounting to over $50,000 have recently been secured by President Potter for Union College and scholarships established, which will date from Sept. 1, 1881. The administration of President Potter has been successful in a marked degree, for during it Union College has received in the shape of bequests and endowments no less than $500,000, and the number of students increased from eighty to 200. This showing is exceedingly gratifying to President Potter's many friends in this city and vicinity. Our quondam citizen has proved himself to be in a broader sense a public benefactor, for he saved from impending disaster and placed on a firm foundation, through his individual efforts, a time-honored collegiate institution, which includes in its roll of alumni some of the most distinguished persons in the country."

DRY-GOODS CLERKS.

ORGANIZING OF AN EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

The dry-goods clerks held their second meeting yesterday afternoon in the large room at the corner of Fourteenth and Union streets for the purpose of perfecting their organization. The attendance was much larger than at the previous meeting. Jacob Ingenthorn, Temporary Chairman, presided, and Thomas F. Devany acted as Secretary. After an address by the Chairman, which contained some humorous incidents in connection with the dry-goods clerks and their duties, a constitution was adopted declaring the name of the organization as the Chicago Dry-Goods Clerks' Union, and the object to unite the dry-goods clerks of the city for the purpose of "shortening the hours of labor and to inaugurate such other reforms as may be essential to health and happiness without any unfriendly feelings towards employers." The officers comprise a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, and three Trustees. The four last-named officers are required to give bonds amounting in the aggregate to $700. The initiation fee is $1, and monthly dues 25 cents. Meetings are to be held the first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. About fifty members paid their iniation fee and signed the roll, there being representatives from all sections of the city.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Ingenthorn; Vice-President, W. E. Richards; Recording Secretary, Fred M. Witt; Financial Secretary, Henry Rutshaw; Treasurer, Thomas Adams; Trustees, John Myers, Frank Vosburgh, Thomas F. Devany; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Repstorf.

The proceedings were conducted harmoniously and enthusiastically. It is the intention of the members, as soon as their number is increased sufficiently to warrant it, to take steps to have the retail dry goods stores close earlier in the evening than at present, it being understood that nearly all the proprietors are in favor of it.

MILITIA NOTES.

COMPANY C, Second Regiment, held a party at the armory last Saturday evening.

COMPANY C, Second Regiment, will have an election for Captain next Wednesday evening.

FIRST-LIEUT. GEORGE W. HANCOCK, Company C, Sixth Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

JESSE D. PARSONS has been elected Second Lieutenant of C Company, Ninth Infantry, Piper City.

THE resignation of First-Lieut. Adam H. Johnston, old Company I, First Regiment, has been forwarded.

THE resignation of Second-Lieut. Charles J. Downey, old Company I, First Regiment, has been forwarded to Springfield.

THE National Lancers, of Boston, will pass through this city Feb. 19 on their way to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras.

THERE will be an election by Company B, Sixth Infantry, next Wednesday evening, to choose a First-Lieutenant, vice Reed.

AN election will be held at the armory of Company D, Tenth Battalion, Feb. 2, to choose a First-Lieutenant, vice Hoke, resigned.

FRED M. TENNEY has been elected Captain and T. A. Trowbridge Second-Lieutenant of Company D, Tenth Battalion Infantry, Odell.

CAPT. B. G. GLEASON, D Company, First Infantry, recommends the honorable discharge of eight enlisted men, for various reasons.

COMPANY I, Second Regiment, will give a reception at the armory Feb. 18, at which time they will give an exhibition in bayonet exercise.

MARKSMANS' badges, based upon a record of over 50 per cent upon third-class ranges, have been issued to over fifty men in the First Illinois Infantry.

QUARTERMASTER RICHARD A. RIKER, Twelfth New York National Guards, has tendered his resignation, after a continuous service of seventeen years.

A PICKED battalion of men from the Seventy-first New York Regiment will visit New Orleans during the Mardi-Gras, under command of Col. Richard Vose.

THE Tenth and Twenty-fifth New York Regiments, Albany, are on the eve of disbanding. This will make a hole in the Ninth Brigade and Third Division.

CAPT. B. G. GLEASON, D Company, First Infantry, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Privates G. W. Cowles and G. A. Payson, on charge of desertion.

CAPT. GORDON H. QUINN, K Company, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Private William W. Catlin on account of business engagements.

THE Seventh New York has adopted the cork helmet, instead of the present shako. The change will become a law upon the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPT. J. L. WHELAN, commanding Company C, Sixth Regiment, requests the discharge of Privates John C. Cook, Frank Lee, and W. D. Kent, "for the good of the service."

CHAPLAIN HENRY WARD BEECHER, of the Twenty-third New York Regiment, will lecture in Central Music-Hall in February, under the auspices of the First Regiment.

CAPT. TAYLOR, commanding Company B of the Sixth Infantry, will present a beautiful regimental badge next March to the man of his company showing the greatest proficiency in drill.

A GENERAL order from the headquarters of the National Guard of Pennsylvania grants permission to organized and armed commands of the National Guard of all other States to pass through that State on their way to the inauguration.

CAPT. JOHN D. BENEDICT, commanding Company D, Ninth Battalion, Danville, recommends the honorable discharge of Privates Charles Rodner, Morris S. Field, L. J. Hume, Elmer Warful, Albert B. Stroud, Charles R. Holloway, Henry H. Oakwood, Thomas A. Mills, M. W. Nearies, John Stevens, W. E. Carson, on account of removal from jurisdiction.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to pay the Sixth Regiment for services performed for the State in 1878, the pay-rolls for which did not reach the Assembly of two years ago in time to be acted upon before adjournment.

THE new Scottish Company G, Sixth Battalion, will give its first annual reception at the armory, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, to-morrow evening, at which time the men will appear in their new imported highland uniforms, under command of Capt. Richard Robins.

CAPT. B. J. GLEASON, commanding D Company, First Regiment, recommends the discharge of Sergt. R. L. Taylor on account of imperative business; Sergt. W. F. Wallace, Privates D. C. Alton, W. F. Bartlett, E. O. Carroll, W. F. Tucker, on account of removal from the State; Private J. Barry, on account of imperative business; and Private R. W. Danforth, time of service expired.

CAPT. JOHN D. BENEDICT, commanding Company B, Ninth Battalion, recommends the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Privates Arda Watson, Timothy Compton, C. W. Edwards, James H. Norton, Frank Lafferty, William F. Holdman, Charles Harrison, Frank Wells, J. D. Harrison, Henry Bredehoft, William Jones, J. M. Thomas, on account of non-payment of dues and non-attendance at drills.

A BILL is now before the Legislature at Springfield authorizing counties of the third class to erect armories for such portions of the National Guard as are within their limits, with a levy of two mils on every $100 of taxable property for that purpose. This will, if passed, prove very beneficial to the militia commands, and will do away with the constant and persistent appeals to the charity of the business community for aid in keeping up expenses, and will also give the troops more time to devote to drilling and rendering themselves efficient.

CAPT. FRANK O. WALRICH, commanding Company C, Ninth Battalion, Piper City, requests the discharge of certain members of his company for the following reasons: Hospital-Steward Nelson G. Plank, Musician Henry S. Randall, and Privates John Hobbs, Edward A. Kice, Joseph B. Telfer, on account of expiration of service; Corporal William M. Thompson and Private John J. Lyon on account of removal from State; Privates Joseph Owen and John Owen "for the good of the service,"—reason, disobedience of orders, non-attendance at drills, and non-payment of dues.

THE United States Senate has, so to speak, "sat down" on the bill to reorganize and discipline the militia. This ends the matter for this session, for the bill was reported unfavorably upon and indefinitly postponed. It cannot be brought before the Senate again during the present session, but in the event of an extra session something may possibly be done. The trouble doubtless lay in the failure of the National Guard to have influential parties in its interest in Washington at the proper time, for there was certainly nothing in the bill which could be regarded as extremely objectionable.

LIEUT. STARKWEATHER is working a marked improvement in Company C, Second Regiment, now that he has assumed command. He is opposed to the principle of carrying men upon the company rolls who are entirely worthless to the organization and who have no regard for their oaths. He therefore requests the dishonorable discharge of the following privates "for the good of the service": D. Kellegher, Patrick O'Malley, John M. Conley, John O'Malley, P. Keating, James O'Donnell, Theodore Berg, E. Rayer, Martin Barrett, Charles Hughes, John H. Brown, M. Garrigan, Andrew Brention, P. Feeley, B. L. Lunn, J. E. Colby, J. C. Freeman, W. McAssy, J. J. Garrity No. 2, P. Farrell, A. D. Lampart, B. McCabe, and Ed Istrom.

ACCORDING to all reports, the companies of the various regiments of New York City do not present any more numbers or any better appearance than do those of Chicago, and, judging by the criticisms which are published, the Eastern end of the N. G. does not make any better showing than our Western boys. Our troops may take heart at this intelligence and prepare themselves for a meeting and competitive drill at some time in the near future. In company movement, there are several commands in Illinois who would come out strong, but in battalion maneuvre they would probably take a back seat.

THE Convention of the National Guard Association has been postponed until the 7th of March next. As is known by all National Guardsmen, this meeting was to have taken place Jan. 20,—last Thursday,—but an application was made by a number of the Western and Southern delegates to have it deferred until after the present session of Congress, as it is reported that there is slim possibility of the Militia bill being passed this winter, and, in the event of an extra session being held, it is thought the action of the Convention may have some influence upon the legislators. At the same time, the meeting at the time proposed will give those in attendance an opportunity of visiting Washington at the time of the President's inauguration without the trouble and expense of an extra trip. The Convention will open at 10 o'clock in the Mercantile Library Building, Philadelphia.

THE Sixth Battalion had a regular battalion drill in the armory Wednesday evening. Col. Thompson has persistently kept these drills up all winter, and has created a great deal of interest and enthusiasm among his line officers thereby. True, nothing like perfection in battalion movements can be arrived at with their limited and inconvenient accommodations; but enough can be learned of the theory by this practice to enable the command to make an acceptable appearance whenever circumstances place them upon an unobstructed drill-ground. Criticism of the movements is out of the question; only the commands of the chief officer and the secondary commands of the subordinates can be judged, as there is scarcely a formation which can be effected correctly in the quarters of the Sixth. It is a good school for the officers, and the battalion will have the theory learned and a good start in the practice of military evolution by the time the season will admit of the out-door exercises of the men.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The dissolution in the partnership in the Water-Works which has existed between the Village of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake has virtually been consummated. It only remains for each Board to indorse the action of the joint Board session, when the contracts will be signed and the first installment of purchase-money ($12,000) will be paid over to Hyde Park.

It is questioned by many residents and property-owners of Lake whether the Trustees have done a wise thing in making the purchase. The works are situated six or eight miles from the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, where the bulk of the water is used. There are several curves in the pipes, and necessarily much friction in conveying water so far through comparatively small pipes. It is true that the main pipe enters the town at about its centre north and south, but the consumption at present is all at the north end of the town. The present works will not have a capacity to supply the largely-increasing demands for water for any length of time, and many of the citizens are of the opinion that it would be better to meet the demands which will shortly be made for water by the erection of new works with a capacity capable of supplying the quantity likely to be required in the next few years.

There will be a meeting of the Englewood Literary Society this evening at the residence of Mr. Joseph Urig, on Harvard street, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club meet this evening at their club-room. President Parker will announce the list of standing committees for the year.

The Lake Geneva Englewood Camping Association will meet this evening at the residence of A. H. Veeder to hear the report of the Committee appointed to present plans for laying off their ground and for a suitable club-house to be erected thereon.

Mr. Robert Hendershot, "the drummer-boy of the Rappahannock," has volunteered to drum for the Chicago Union Veteran Club on their excursion to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Garfield.

Mr. George Murray has been appointed to assist County-Superintendent Lane in his examination of the Cook County schools, with a salary of $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Eberhart, of the Cook County Board of Education, gave the Society of the Cook County Normal School which is named after him an oyster-supper Friday evening in honor of his 52d birthday.

The next lecture of the Atheneum course will be given by the Rev. W. H. Ryder Thursday evening at Tillotson Hall.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Some unprincipled dealers, because they could see a few cents more profit, have been guilty of offering worthless substitutes for the only original and genuine Sulphur Soap—GLENN'S by name. Therefore, the public should guard against this deception, and always ask for "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP," *by its full name, and take no other.*

Read the following evidence from a highly respectable source:

C. N. Crittenton, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I have traveled for three years for Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York, and desire to inform you that I have used your incomparable "Glenn's Sulphur Soap" exclusively for about four years; also have recommended it to very many persons, and my constant experience has been that it possesses all the medical advantages that you claim for it. *All* to whom I have recommended it say, as well as myself, that it *deserves* its established reputation as the best and most efficacious Sulphur Soap that can be used for all skin cleansing, as well as toilet purposes. Some unprincipled drug store keepers have endeavored to substitute other kinds of Sulphur Soap for Glenn's—saying they were "just as good"; but having myself tried other kinds, I find NONE are so good or so beneficial as the *Genuine* Sulphur Soap stamped "GLENN'S," which also I have learned to observe always bears the name of "C. N. Crittenton, Proprietor," on the packet. Yours truly, C. T. Z. DURAND.

HO FOR FLOWERY MEXICO.

A party of ladies and gentlemen will leave this city on the 28th for the City of Mexico. Fare for round trip, $150.

A few more tickets for sale if applied for at once. J. H. COYNE, 124 Dearborn-st.

CANADA.

A Newspaper's Scheme to Prevent Casualties on the Inland Lakes.

A Yankee Detective Arrested in Montreal on a Charge of Subornation.

The Purposes of the Proposed Ontario Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Association.

Storing Dead Bodies—The Syndicate "Pile"—Educational—A Large Estate.

LAKE CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The *Globe*, in an editorial on "Lake Casualties, and How to Prevent Them," refers to the numerous marine accidents that occurred last season, and says: "It is high time the Governments of the United States and Canada took the subject in hand. Public opinion in Canada will sustain a measure rigidly prohibiting the employment of any vessel which has not received a certificate of adaptation to her business, dated a few months back. What is wanted is an act of Parliament, and a set of insurance-regulations, declaring how a vessel may or may not be loaded; calling for 'shifting boards'; and prescribing the strength of the partitions and the manner of fastening. The law should declare that no vessel shall be laden beyond a certain (Plimsoll) mark on her hull, to be placed there by a Government officer. Even this would not be wholly sufficient. In the grain trade, in which most of the casualties occur, the most dangerous condition in which a vessel can be in is being underladen, and with her cargo unsecured against shifting. The insurance-regulations should refuse insurance upon the cargo of any vessel not laden in accord with prescribed conditions. But it should not be left to insurance companies to see that the lives of sailors be not sacrificed for the sake of a little additional care in loading. The Government might, by conferring with insurance-men and ship-owners, arrive at a just idea of what is necessary to secure safety. When the result of this conference has been embodied in an act of Parliament, no vessel should be allowed to leave a Canada port, or pass through a Canada canal, unless laden according to law. The only plea that can be made by those who deprecate legislative interference with the present freedom of the ship-owners is, that, if Canada subjects her shipping to disabilities which Americans are free from, our countrymen will be put at a disadvantage at competing points. A plea of this nature should not be permitted to avail where the saving of life is concerned. We do not believe, however, that in the end such regulations as we have indicated would act injuriously upon ship-owners, but the reverse. The saving in insurance-rates would be enormous; and, if the United States refused to follow our lead, the result would rather be, to drive American business into Canadian vessels than otherwise."

ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Detective Spring, of Boston, was arrested here to-day and brought before the Police Magistrate on a charge of attempting to suborn a witness in a divorce suit by offering him $100 to take a false oath. Mrs. Holmes, of Chicago, who is suing for a divorce from her husband, who resides here, employed Spring here to obtain the necessary evidence against her husband. Spring, failing to do this himself, employed a man named Fitzsimmons, who now comes forward and testifies that Spring offered him the bribe mentioned if he would swear that he saw a woman enter Holmes' house at night. The witness refused, and hence the proceedings. The case was adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLIFTON, Ont., Jan. 23.—A few weeks ago a suspicious-looking man came here to live. Shortly after his arrival a paragraph in the Cincinnati daily papers related the story of the resurrection of the body of a young lady named Eades from the graveyard near Winslow, Pike County, Indiana, by four men, one of whom was a Dr. Thomas Aust. The paragraph also stated that Aust was a fugitive from justice for the cold-blooded murder of his brother-in-law, James Humphrey. From his strange actions, as well as some other circumstances, the police were at once led to believe that the stranger was none other than the Doctor, and they at once sent after a description of that individual, in the meantime keeping a close watch on their man. Last night a letter from the City Magistrate of Petersburg, Pike County, Ind., brought information which confirmed their suspicions, and this morning Chief McDougald and Officer Wynn, of the Ontario police, made the arrest. On being searched, besides a five-shooter fully charged, he had on his person a quantity of strychnine and some laudanum, but the affair was so well managed that he got no opportunity to have recourse to any of them. He is now safely jailed, awaiting the arrival of the Petersburg authorities, who have been telegraphed for.

A SURPRISE-PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. John Hannah, of Adelaide, being about to leave for Petrolea, a number of friends gave a surprise-party at his home, by way of farewell. About sixty young ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood gathered, and a pleasant time was spent until about midnight. The belle of the evening was unfortunate enough, however, to have two admirers, whom she treated with equal politeness. After refreshments, one of the two young gentleman was called on to sing a song. He responded, and, while singing, noticed his rival chatting merrily with the young lady in question. The singer stopped his song, and, pale with passion, made one leap towards the pair, and shattered the chair over the other young man's head. The latter fell senseless to the floor, and a scene of the wildest excitement followed. Friends of both sides fought more like wild beasts than men, and, in endeavoring to eject them from his house, Mr. Hannah had his leg broken. Broken furniture was strewn over all parts of the house.

VESSEL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 23.—The promoters of the proposed Ontario Vessel-Owners' & Captains' Association have issued a circular setting forth the purposes of their organization. The main object is the appointment of a member as agent at each port throughout the Province, to have control of all vessels, of the harbor-tugs, and of the negotiations for charters, and also to attend generally to the interests of the vessels, and to correspond with other port-agents and with headquarters. The Association proposes also to put tugs on at certain ports, to own wrecking-tugs, and to urge the establishment of two life-saving stations, and lights where necessary, and the deepening of harbors and channels. A general meeting of delegates to be appointed from the Provincial ports will be held at St. Catharines Feb. 23, to complete the organization and discuss matters generally.

EXODUS FROM ALGOMA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Mr. Lyon, member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, states that the population of Algoma has not increased so rapidly this year as it did in some previous years; and he assigns as a reason the exodus to the United States. Large numbers who have been in Algoma for years have left for the Western States. They became tired waiting for railway-facilities; and, if something is not done speedily in the way of providing them, the depletion will go on more rapidly than it did last year. Mr. Lyon lives on the southeast corner of Manitoulin Island. At this season of the year the inhabitants of the Island have to depend for communication with the north shore on the ice of the Georgian Bay, across French River, and thence to Parry Sound, which is connected by stage with Gravenhurst, the terminus of the Northern Railway. Mr. Lyon took nine days to come from his home to Toronto.

JAIL IRREGULARITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 23.—The investigation into irregularities at the jail here is still going on, and shows a bad state of affairs. Police-Constable Downs deposed that he had seen Gilbert, the Turnkey, go into houses of ill-fame. Sergeant McCrudden told him that Mary Smith, a female vagrant, said that, when in jail, she had known Gilbert to be criminally intimate with Amanda Bailey, a female prisoner. William Stevenson testified that, when in jail, a prisoner named George Reeves admitted to him that he had been criminally intimate with a female prisoner named Annie Foster. He had seen Reeves in the female corridor. He had also seen Gilbert come out of Amanda Bailey's cell at 8 o'clock in the morning.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Principal Dawson delivered the University lecture at McGill College, and advocated the higher education of women. He deprecated any pusillanimity that desired to prevent the most free competition of men from abroad with those trained in this country,—holding that, in the advanced specialties, they must resort to some of the older countries and institutions. The same rule applied to the United States and England as well as to Canada. He was of opinion that any attempt to create a general Examining Board for academical purposes would be detrimental to education.

STORING DEAD BODIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—The Municipal Corporation of Lanzon, Que., has taken an action in the Superior Court to restrain the Fabrique of St. Joseph de Levis from using the basement of the church as a vault or receptacle for bodies of the dead during winter. They claim that the practice is likely to prove detrimental to the public health; and that, should the wood stored there take fire, the bodies in question would be consumed in the flames. The case has come up for hearing before Judge Casault.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The training school for nurses in the General Hospital is now open. From twelve to fourteen pupils, between 20 and 30 years of age, will be admitted, boarded, lodged, and paid $6 to $9 per month. The course extends over two years, and is thorough; Miss Stowie, the head nurse of the Hospital, will have principal oversight of the training. She was three and a half years in King's College Hospital, London, Eng., before coming here. The want of a training school has long been much felt.

THE DOMINION DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Dominion debt has been increasing during the past two years at the rate of $10,000,000 a year, and has now reached in round numbers $200,000,000,—a sum which the "Fathers of Confederation" would have stood aghast at. What it will be after paying a railway syndicate $25,000,000, and completing the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railroad, may be imagined.

ROLLING-STOCK PURCHASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—According to a return, the Government purchased during the calendar year just closed twenty-three locomotives, seven first-class cars, two second-class cars, two smoking and postal cars, four baggage and postal cars, seventy-four box-cars, 190 flat-cars, fourteen snow-plows, nine wing-plows, and nine flangers. Thirteen out of the twenty-three locomotives were made in the United States.

THE SYNDICATE'S "PILE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The *Electeur*, published at Quebec, says that the $60,000,000 to be given by the Government to the syndicate would reach 2,202 leagues if in dollar-bills placed end to end, or from Quebec to Jerusalem. If in silver coin, the $60,000,000 would, says the same paper, require for its transportation 150 freight-cars, carrying ten tons each, or fifteen trains, each of ten cars.

THE SYNDICATE'S LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—In connection with the syndicate debate, attention is called to the fact that, when the last census was taken, all the land in cultivation in Canada was 17,780,921 acres. If it has taken so long to bring these lands under cultivation, how long will it take to make arable the 25,000,000 acres which the syndicate is to get?

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—The Building Inspector has issued a circular to the owners of hotels and factories, to provide fire-escapes at every window over two stories from the ground. The law is very strict on this subject, but is a dead letter as to administration. Not one in ten of the factories or hotels pays any respect to it.

NOTICE TO TUFT-HUNTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—The Canadians will no doubt feel a thrill of pride in learning that Canada now boasts of titled nobility. The *Canada Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to confer upon C. C. Grant, of Longueuil, Quebec, the title of Baron de Longueuil.

REPEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—It is understood that the Government either at the present session or next session of Parliament will introduce a bill to amend the Northwest act by removing the prohibitory liquor clause, on the ground that the Excise law is regularly disobeyed and the revenue defrauded.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—It is estimated that $300,000 has already been spent on St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral here. It will take $400,000 to complete it so far as to enable services to be conducted in it, and nearly that amount further to have it fully completed.

WHAT LORNE COSTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—It cost $164,675 to maintain the Governor-General and his aides last year, or about $450 a day, including Sundays. In addition to this, his Excellency has the free use of a house and grounds that originally cost the country $93,000.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—It looks as if Chinese cheap labor was to be employed in the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, as 1,500 Chinamen are due to arrive in British Columbia in April, and an equal number in June.

DISAGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 23.—The jury in the Waubuno case, which was discharged last night, stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant. The case occupied the attention of the Court for ten days, and the cost will be something enormous.

A LARGE ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Joseph Mousette, of Laprairie, died in the Far West, intestate; and his heirs in this vicinity are looking after the estate, which is said to amount to over $1,000,000.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Government has declined to take any action regarding the allegations of improper conduct in his official capacity preferred against Judge Johnson, of Halifax.

OIL IN BRITISH BURMAH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. R. A. Townsend, formerly of Petrolea, is returning, with a staff of drillers and operators, to prospect for oil in British Burmah.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—A bill to incorporate the European, American & Canadian Cable-Company has passed the Senate.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Sir Leonard Tilley, it is said, resolved to retire from public life at the close of the present session of Parliament.

AN UNTRUE RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The *Citizen* says there is no truth in the rumor that the Governor-General is to visit British Columbia.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS., Jan. 22.—The Committee to award premiums on butter and cheese at the Dairy Fair held at Waukesha last week have made the following report. Class 1, premiums on Cheddar cheese that are awarded 44 points or over:

	Points.
No. 2. S. A. Rickmeir, Plymouth	44
No. 4. H. A. Bramford, Plymouth	45½
No. 6. Chester Hazen, Brandon	46½
No. 9. H. Conger & Son, Whitewater	47
No. 12. Olin & Clinton, Waukesha	44
No. 13. E. P. Ingalls, Milford	46½
No. 14. Olin & Clinton, Waukesha	44
No. 15. A. Reim, Franklin	44
No. 17. F. C. Reinking, Franklin	45

Class No. 2, for fancy-shaped cheese; No. 42, Fred Passe, Johnsville; Class 3, silver cup, George S. Hart & Howell, New York; No. 48, H. A. Conger & Son, Whitewater, 48 points.

Class No. 4, butter premium, pro rata, $50.

	Points.
No. 55. C. R. Beach, Whitewater, Wis	50
No. 56. H. Conger & Son, Whitewater	46
No. 59. George Lawrence & Son, Waukesha	44
No. 61. J. B. Duncan, Baraboo	44
No. 67. W. L. Fever, Eagle	44½

Class No. 3, printed butter, Nos. 75 and 76, Frankie Tenny, first and second premiums.

Class No. 7, best exhibition of dairy produce from any county, awarded to Sheboygan County.

Following are the officers elected by the Dairy Association for the ensuing year: President, C. R. Beach, of Whitewater; Secretary, D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson; Treasurer, O. P. Clinton, of Waukesha.

Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters; take their advice.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Telegraph and Railroad Monopolies Denounced by the Sons of Toil.

Some Interesting Facts About the Wage-Workers of This Great City.

A meeting of the English-speaking Section of the Chicago Labor Union was held yesterday at No. 54 West Lake street. Mr. J. C. Warner presided. Mr. J. Nestor read an interesting paper on the subject of "Burdens of Labor," and the usual discussion followed.

Mr. Morgan read the following letter on the subject of telegraph consolidation and monopoly, which was indorsed by the Union and ordered mailed to the three members of Congress representing the city:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—*The Hons. William Aldrich, George R. Davis, and Charles B. Farwell, Members of Congress from the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts of Illinois*—GENTLEMEN: We, the workingmen and workingwomen of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Chicago Labor Union, respectfully request your careful consideration of the published report of the Special Committee of the National Board of Trade upon the telegraph system of Great Britain, and their reasons and recommendations in favor of the United States Government assuming control of the telegraph system in this country.

We most respectfully request your active assistance in pushing forward the most effective and radical measures introduced in the National Legislature for the purpose of adding the telegraph to the National postal system.

We most emphatically object to any measure that favors the buying out of the present monopoly, and ask you to oppose and vote against any such measure as a blackmailing scheme unworthy of the support of an honest Representative.

We most respectfully request you to present the following resolution for the consideration of Congress:

WHEREAS, The United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes state in their report regarding railroad corporations that "With the rapid and inevitable progress of combination and consolidation these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The day is not far distant, if it is not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesman to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men, who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a Government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control" (Page 158 of report); and

WHEREAS, The evil anticipated from an increase of Government patronage is largely imaginary, while the actual corrupting influence and controlling power at present exercised by the railroad corporations over the industrial interests of the country and over the various legislative and executive bodies throughout the Nation, as proved by the reports of the New York State Legislative Railroad Investigating Committee, is almost insufferable; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives appoint a committee, to consist of seven members of the House, whose duty it shall be to investigate the present system of railroad transportation and its relationship and influence upon the welfare of the people, both financially and politically; to procure and present information of the operation of the railroad systems of Europe; to make and present estimates of the cost of constructing and operating a National system of transportation under the entire control of the Government to be operated upon the principle that governs our postal system, such Committee to have full power to send for persons and papers, and make such purchases of materials and hire such assistance as may be necessary to properly carry out their instructions. The report of such Committee must be completed within six months from the time of its appointment.

We make these requests with a full comprehension of their connection and important influence upon the commercial and business class, and also their effects upon the great class we represent.

We most respectfully request an acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorial, and your pleasure in reference to this important matter.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Joseph Grünhut submitted the following report on the state of trade and labor in Chicago:

As appeared from a preliminary report of the Sanitary Factory Inspectors, published last month in the daily newspapers, there are over 145,000 people employed in the various occupations. Lawyers, physicians, artists, and all kinds of professional, mercantile, and speculative employments in real estate, loans, merchandise, produce, etc., are almost exclusively American. The children of the immigrants from European countries have only in very small numbers raised themselves into the profitable professions and well-paying employments. There are no less than 10,000 persons in this upper grade, including about 2,000 lawyers, 1,000 physicians and dentists, 1,000 agents for insurance, loans, real estate, etc., over 1,000 commission merchants and speculating firms; the rest are teachers in public and private schools, artists of all kinds, employés of municipal, county, and National governments, etc.

In the wholesale and retail stores, and other mercantile establishments, no less than 40,000 people are employed in Chicago, this being a centre of railroads and navigation. In the wholesale trade the native Americans hold exclusive possession of the field; while the retail local trade is divided between the Germans and Americans, but little being left for Scandinavians and other nationalities. The wages of clerks in the stores for the local retail trade are very low, and an enormous number of children under 15 years of age are employed as cash-boys, etc. The employés must stand or walk on their feet from eleven to fourteen hours daily, with short intermissions for their meals. The Chicago Labor Union should initiate a movement for closing all stores at 8 o'clock in the evening, making it disreputable for any workingman to buy at any store after 8 p. m. Storekeepers will gladly close and save gas-bills.

There are over 10,000 people employed in hotels, boarding-houses, lodging-houses, and restaurants, the four largest hotels employing over 1,000 persons. The great number of private houses, where a few boarders are kept, have not been taken into account. Three thousand five hundred saloons employ, during the hot season at least, 10,000 people. The mass of our workingmen make the saloons their home, whenever they are away from work or away from their lodgings or homes.

Seventy-five thousand people are employed in this city in skilled and unskilled manual labor, in manufactures and related occupations, in employment at railroading, shipping, yarding, labor on streets and on buildings, etc., etc. The unskilled labor is mainly performed by the Irish, Bohemian, and Polish immigrants, there being no middle class and no hereditary skilled trades amongst these nationalities in their European homes. The skilled trades in Chicago are in the hands of Germans, English, and Scandinavians; under the designation of English is meant English, Scotch, and Yankee parentage; under the designation of German is meant German-speaking people, which may include immigrants from Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Russia, and other countries, whose skilled artisans in this city mingle with the Germans and talk their language in preference to the English.

Chicago is a colony peopled with immigrants from all parts of Europe and North America, and has become the greatest labor market in the world. Isolated trades-unions cannot grapple with the problems of employment and wages, where a few corporations employ great armies of people of all ages and reduce skilled artisans to the level of common laborers. Wage-workers shirk brain labor, and, being divided by differences of nationality, religion, politics, education, and hereditary standards of life, they are being reduced to an indiscriminate mass of employés, liable to be thrown out of employment at an time and compelled to take any rate of wages offered, unable to regulate their conditions of labor except through a combined labor-union, which has as yet no existence and cannot find a means of existence, until the people have found by bitter experience that isolated trades-unions of a few old fashioned trades have outlived their usefulness, and that a new experiment must be made in the direction of a complete unification of labor, to relieve such branches of labor as have been most depressed, and rising from grade to grade till the highest is reached. Official labor statistics as carried on in Massachusetts and other States is a fraud and confidence game; but in Chicago we can, with the help of the daily papers, get at the real facts, if the Chicago Labor Union settles down to practical work and abstains from blatherskiting, which has ruined the Eight-Hour League and the Socialistic Labor party.

There should be industrial schools in connection with our public schools, where the girls should learn to sew and knit and other needlework and the boys the rudiments of mechanical and technical arts. Such schools are in successful operation in Europe.

The first move should be to abolish the labor of children in stores and factories. This would send into schools over 1,000 boys and girls who are now cash-boys or waiting-girls in all kinds of stores, offices, restaurants, etc.

There is no chance of success for an eight-hour movement as long as a large number of men, women, boys and girls must work fourteen hours, or at least twelve hours, if they can not afford to lose their place of employment. In gas-works one "shift" of men work twelve hours and the second "shift" the next twelve hours. The railroad and street-car companies keep a mass of men at work over sixteen hours a day. A general labor-union should compel at least the corporations which are created by Government to use their employés better than their beasts of burden.

The meeting then adjourned.

Divorce in San Francisco.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A list of parties who have been divorced in San Francisco during the year just closed, together with the various causes, suppositions or otherwise, for which divorces were granted, presents an interesting study for those who have at heart the stability of our social institutions, and to those who have no faith in the moral progress of the world an ample theme for satire. In this city alone 233 divorces have been obtained during the past twelve months. The grounds upon which they have been granted are numerous, ranging from extreme cruelty to neglect and simple deception. Of the causes assigned, desertion takes the lead, eighty-three wives having been separated from their husbands on that ground, and forty-one husbands from their wives, making a total of 124. It will be seen that twice as many husbands have grown weary of the marital restraints as wives. The divorces obtained for other causes are as follows: Cruelty, wife from husband, 79; husband from wife, 8; adultery, husband from wife, 13; wife from husband, 8; intemperance, husband from wife, 11; wife from husband 12; failure to provide, wife from husband, 51; neglect, wife from husband, 20; convicted of felony, wife from husband, 4; insanity, husband from wife, 2; deception, husband from wife 1; abandonment, wife from husband, 1; husband living, 1; wife living, 1.

LOUISVILLE.

The Action of Gov. Murray in the Cannon-Campbell Case the Subject of Much Comment—The Whisky Men Afraid of a Change in the Collector's Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* telegraphs the views of Kentucky Congressmen on the Cannon-Campbell controversy, in which they assert that Gov. Murray's conduct was without precedent, entirely unnecessary, and wholly outrageous. Chalmers, Young, and some other Southern members are of the same opinion. Gov. Murray is now here, having returned from the Chicago press banquet with Mr. Watterson safe and sound. He is dining with old friends, and rarely misses a chance to get in a sharp criticism of the Mormons. A gentleman who affects to know a thing or two declared to me that the impression is gaining ground that the new hostility against the Mormons is stimulated by a number of gentlemen in Utah who are aware of the valuable mineral deposits in districts covered by the Mormons, are seeking to drive them off, thus forcing their property on the market that it may be bought at a sacrifice. The violent zeal of the *Courier-Journal* in defending Gov. Murray has strengthened this impression, which even the popularity and character of the Governor have been unable to overcome. The Louisville *Post* exposed the absurdity of Gov. Murray's action in the Cannon case, taking the ground that the question was purely a legal one, that under the Constitution Congress alone had the right to judge of the qualifications of its members, has not parted with this right, and that the law limits the power of the Governor by providing that he shall give the certificate to the person receiving the highest number of votes, etc. The *Post* charges that the *Courier-Journal* is either corrupt or crazy, and, owing to Murray's presence here, a large degree of discussion is provoked by the controversy.

The friends of Mr. W. S. Wilson in Louisville believe that he will be appointed United States Collector to succeed Col. James F. Buckner some time the present week,—a fact which produced much of a sensation in whisky circles. The whisky business of this district is now of tremendous magnitude, and daily increasing. Sales are on a scale unprecedentedly large, and so great is the demand for the Kentucky product that scores of new distilleries are springing up in every direction. The firms whose money is thus invested view with alarm any movement having for its object Collector Buckner's removal. The office of the Collector here is graded A No. 1 by Commissioner Raum, and for years has had the reputation of being a model in all respects. All day yesterday liquor men of all classes—distillers, wholesalers, and rectifiers—signed petitions to retain Col. Buckner. They assert that, inasmuch as he has been faithful and efficient to the Government, the President should not remove him now, when they, the whisky people, will suffer by the disturbances a new appointment would produce in their trade. The people here believe that if Buckner is removed it will be due to Secretary Sherman, as the Louisville Collector was an uncompromising Grant man, and they therefore will present their appeal to him as well. The fact that Mr. W. S. Wilson started out a rampant Grant man, and then came over to Sherman, is asserted without contradiction. He claims, it is said, that his position as manager of the Republican daily here entitles him to public pap of some sort; but Col. Buckner and his sons are really the backbone and ribs of the Republican organization here, and their abandonment now would be to shatter the foothold gained locally in November last, when they and Col. Tom Burns almost carried the district. E. L. Davidson, of Springfield, Ky., is also said to be a candidate to succeed Col. Buckner.

MINOR CRIMINAL NEWS.

Officers Libby and Bohan while upon patrol duty at 5 o'clock yesterday morning saw two young thieves deliberately smash a window in F. Appel's clothing store at No. 5 Blue Island avenue, snatch five pairs of pantaloons, and run for the nearest alley. They gave pursuit and fired three shots after them, with no other effect than to cause them to drop their plunder in the alley back of the engine house on Blue Island avenue.

Charles Crossette, 14 years of age, and Willie Heiland, 12 years of age, newsboys living at the Newsboys' Home, were arrested at 8:30 last evening by Officers Soergel and Jamieson, just after they had broken open a show-case in front of H. B. Baldwin's store, No. 75 Madison street, where they were intending to steal some plated bell goods.

"Habit is Second Nature." Contract the habit, reader, by always keeping Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will stop a cough by directly relieving the irritation of the throat, and will not disorder the stomach like cough syrups. 25 cents a box.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

WALKER—The funeral of James M. Walker will take place at his late residence, 1720 Prairie-av., Monday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 1:30 o'clock.

JOHNSON—The funeral services of the late Rev. H. H. Johnson will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. B. Dunton, 539 Carroll-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

FLAHERTY—John Flaherty, aged 45 years, born in the Parish Dunmore, County Galway, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 35 Crosby-st., Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m., to Church of the Holy Name, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

JANSSENS—Jan. 23, A. C. Janssens, aged 6 years and 4 days, son of ex-Ald. Bernard and Theresa Janssen.

Funeral from 235 Townsend-st. Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

CUSHING—Jan. 23, at 4 p. m., at the residence of her nephew, J. T. Cushing, 741 West Monroe-st., Miss Phebe S. Cushing.

GASCOIGNE—Of scarlet-fever, Elizabeth Annie, youngest daughter of James and Emily Gascoigne, aged 3 years 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral to-day from her parents' residence at Washington Heights.

MELODY—Jan. 23, at 11 a. m., of dentition, James, youngest child of T. R. and Ellen Melody, aged 7 months.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 24, at 11 a. m., from residence, 3035 South Park-av., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. GEORGE E. FOSTER, OF NEW Brunswick, will speak in the Lincoln Park Congregational Church this evening at 7:45 o'clock under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE REV. GEORGE CHASE WILL lead the noon-day prayer meeting in Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st., to-day.

YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING this evening, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st. Welcome to all.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Auction Sale!

Furniture, Piano, Horse & Phaeton, &c.

Of 2-story and basement Residence,

3622 Vernon-av.,

Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 a. m.

Parlor Suit, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels Carpets, one Standard Piano, Library of Choice Books, Paintings, Engravings, and Ornaments, Kitchen Outfit, Stoves, etc. Also, Horse and Phaeton.

This property must be sold and removed day of sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By R. T. MARTIN COMPANY, Auctioneers, 265 and 267 State-st.

☞ Sales at our stores every Thursday.

☞ Sales at private residences receive particular attention.

The ELEGANT FURNITURE

Pianoforte, Carpets, Mattresses, &c.,

of the private residence

2554 Wabash-av.,

This Morning at 10 o'clock.

R. T. MARTIN CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor

THIS MONDAY, Jan. 24,

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Season Ticket SALE

Will take place at this Theatre, commencing at 10 o'clock.

This Advance Sale refers to Season Tickets only.

COLONEL MAPLESON'S complete Repertoire for the First Week, and List of Artists may be obtained with the Season Tickets.

Monday, Jan. 31---Aida.
Tuesday, Feb. 1---Lucia di Lammermoor.
Wednesday, Feb. 2---Mefistofele (first time here in the original language).
Thursday, Feb. 3---Rigoletto.
Friday, Feb. 4---Carmen.
Saturday Matinee---La Sonnambula.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 5---Il Trovatore.
Sunday, Feb. 6.---Stabat Mater.

SEASON TICKET SALE COMMENCES THIS MONDAY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor

To-night New Bill,

New Programme Throughout.

This MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 24, Entire Change of Performance by

HAVERLY'S

New Mastodon Minstrels!

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!

Of the Greatest Minstrel Sensation ever presented by Gen. Haverly.

See the new bill. It's a great one, gotten up specially for these farewell nights.

Entirely Different from Last Week.

NOTICE—New Mastodons Parade with their Mastodon Band will leave Haverly's Theatre this Monday morning at half-past 11, and parade through the principal thoroughfares. See these Minstrels in parade in white faces. And to-night see the new bill.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE MAMMOTH WHALE!

The Last Opportunity to see it!

The Last Week! The Last Days!

Only Once in a Life-Time

Have you had the chance to see and show your children

A REAL RIGHT WHALE!

The wondrous body of the enormous weight of

80,000 Pounds!

Admission, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM. EMMETT..........Sole Proprietor.

Every Evening and Matinees this week,

COGILL BROS., LILLIE HALL, CHAS. FOSTELL, and RAYMOND & MURPHY in specialties.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON

In his drama,

"YACUP," OR THE PEDDLER'S STORY.

Supported by the Stock Company. Prices of Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 35c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 24, and this week,

SOL SMITH RUSSELL,

The Greatest of American Comedians, as

TOM DILLOWAY,

In the new American Comedy,

EDGEWOOD FOLKS.

Introducing all of Mr. Russell's Songs and Specialties. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TO-NIGHT AT 8

THE STODDARD LECTURES.

Opening Night---LA BELLE FRANCE; Its Southern Charms, its Castles, and its Pyrenees.

Tickets, 25, 50, 75c, including reserved seat.

Tuesday---Northern Italy.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Jan. 24, Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

The Shining Lights of Minstrelsy,

MORTON & HOMER'S

Big 4 Minstrels!

Quality, not quantity, excels, and we haven't. Come and see for yourselves.

Monday, Jan. 31—Bartley Campbell's New Romantic Irish Play, MY GERALDINE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

This Week Only.

MR. M. B. CURTIS

IN THE LATEST GREAT SUCCESS,

SAM'L OF POSEN,

The Commercial Drummer.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Next week—Collmer and Isenstein's German Opera and Dramatic Company.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Martino's Novelty Combination

Variety, Magic, and Ventriloquism!

Monday, Jan. 31—Gilmore's Novelty Combination.

PROFESSIONAL.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

List principal Nos. Cures.

1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations
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6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache
9. Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods
12. Whites, too profuse Periods
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
14. Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza
20. Whooping Cough, violent Coughs
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness
27. Kidney Disease
28. Nervous Debility
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed
32. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation

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☞ Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease and its Cure (144 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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Are the most certain for the cure of

Gout and Rheumatism.

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RAILROAD TICKETS.

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS

At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S, Ticket Brokers, 103 S. Clark-st., and 55 Randolph. Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all points.